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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.88.

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May 15, 1918. Temperature 8 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 72 Humidity " 96 " 90

May 15, 1917. Temperature 8 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 88 Humidity " 87 " 84

7943日六初月四 WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1918. 三拜禮 五十月五英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CTS. $18 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY INTRIGUE IN JAVA.

Hongkong Germans Encouraging Unrest.

London, May 13.

The *Times* correspondent at the Hague says that Captain Vermeer, of the Dutch East Indian Army, lecturing on German intrigues in the Dutch East Indies, said that the Germans succeeded in getting a large number of their nationals in the Dutch Colonial Army. There were no English, Americans or Japanese, and only one Frenchman in that Army. Moreover, since 1901, all barracks in the Colonies had been supplied with pictures of the Kaiser and the Sultan of Turkey. Sympathy with the Germans had been carefully aroused in the Mahomedan section of the Colonial forces and this was exhibited in the anti British tone of the Mahomedan press and the desertions from that force. These had increased from fifteen per cent. in 1914 to fifty per cent. in 1916. Germans from Java, Hongkong, Singapore, and New Guinea fled to the Dutch East Indies, where they were actively encouraging native unrest, chiefly in order that the flame would spread to British India. These Germans live largely in the highlands of Java and go about in fezzes talking to the natives.

THE PARIS BOMBARDMENTS.

Big German Guns Destroyed.

London, May 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says aeroplane photographs confirm the destruction of the emplacement guns bombarding Paris. Four shells secured direct hits, shattering everything. The railway service to the guns was broken in numerous places.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

More Aerial Bombings.

London, May 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation as follows:—Flying was impossible on Sunday, until the evening, when the visibility was excellent. We dropped eight tons of bombs in the neighbourhoods of Menin, Armentieres and La Bassee and also on Bruges Docks. We brought down six, and one British machine is missing. We dropped fourteen tons of bombs at night on Marcing and Chaulnes railway stations, Bruges Docks and on Bapaume and Peronne. One British machine has not returned.

A Lively Bombardment.

London, May 14.

A French communique says:—There is nothing to report except a somewhat lively reciprocal bombardment, notably on both banks of the Avre.

Ostend and Zeebrugge Again Bombed.

London, May 13.

The Admiralty announces that between May 6 and May 12 aircraft from Dunkirk successfully bombed the docks and seaplane base at Ostend and also the Zebrugge Mole, lock gates and shipping. There were several direct hits on sheds and the Zebrugge Mole. A large shed at Ostend was completely burnt out. We destroyed six machines and drove down two during the patrols. One British machine is missing. A seaplane on Friday, over the North Sea, engaged a Zeppelin, which retreated after half an hour.

THE UKRAINIAN SITUATION.

Conditions Difficult for Germany.

London, May 13.

German newspapers are beginning to complain at the large number of divisions required to maintain peace in Ukraine. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that conditions there are becoming more difficult for Germany. As regards German policy in the East generally, it sarcastically remarks that German practices often completely differ from the proclaimed aims.

The Vienna Jewish Correspondents Bureau announces that the German authorities in Ukraine are anti-Jewish and have abolished the Ministry of Jewish Affairs.

EMIGRATION ORGANISATION.

London, May 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long introduced a Bill to improve the organisation for affording information and assistance to emigrants from the United Kingdom, providing for the establishment of a Central Emigration Authority and the supervision and control of passage brokers, third agents and emigration societies and for purposes connected therewith.

RUSSIAN ROYALTY IN GERMAN HANDS.

London, May 13.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, German newspapers state that the Dowager Empress of Russia, and the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Alexander, who were residing at Aitodore, are in German hands.

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE BASE BOMBARDED.

London, May 14.

An official message from Rome states that seaplanes successfully bombarded the submarine base at Cattaro, and all the machines returned safely, despite a heavy barrage.

AMERICA'S LATEST ASSISTANCE.

London, May 13.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says it is announced that the Steel Corporation, at the request of the Government, begins to manufacture heavy guns and projectiles in great quantities. Special works will be constructed at Government expense in the interior of the country.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

London, May 14.

The *Daily Telegraph* says Mr. Walter Long has accepted the general advisership to the Government on Irish matters. It is definitely settled that he will pilot the Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE KAISER AND AUSTRIA.

Insistence on a Big Offensive.

London, May 14.

The *Daily Chronicle* correspondent at Paris says it is understood that the Kaiser insisted at an Imperial Conference on a big Austrian offensive in Italy simultaneously with a renewal of the German offensive in the West, and that the Austrians were obliged to consent. The transport of Austrians to the Trentino has increased tremendously and part of the Austrian heavy guns in France have been re-transferred to Italy.

THE OSTEND OPERATION.

Admiralty's Account of the Venture.

London, May 14.

The Admiralty issues the following account of the Ostend operation, dated Dunkirk, May 11,:—The Sirius lies in the surf some two thousand yards east of the entrance to Ostend harbour, which it failed so gallantly to block. The planning and execution of the enterprise were entrusted to Commodore Hubert Lynes, who directed the previous attempt to block the harbour with the Sirius and the Brilliant. On former occasions, unforeseen and unforeseeable conditions fought against him and on this occasion the main problem was to secure the effect of a surprise attack upon the enemy, who was clearly expecting him. The Sirius and Brilliant had previously been baffled by the displacement of the Stroombank buoy marking the channel to the harbour entrance, but since then aerial reconnaissance had established that the Germans had removed the buoy altogether and there were no guiding marks of any kind. They had also cut gaps in the piers as a precaution against landing. Furthermore, when at midnight on May 9 the ships moved from the anchorage it was known that some nine German destroyers were patrolling the coast.

The night was favourable for the enterprise. There was little wind, it was moonless and there was a still sea. From Dunkirk, sudden brief gunfire announced that German aeroplanes were about. The Vindictive was seen mistily through the streaming smoke from the destroyers' funnels and she plodded silently through to her goal. She reached astern as a destroyer raced on to lay a light buoy which was to be her guide. She passed thence into the hands of small craft, whose mission it was to guide her to the light and hide her in the clouds of the smoke screen.

(*Message incomplete.*)

UNFAVOURABLE FOR GERMANY.

Military Expert's Opinion on the Situation.

London, May 14.

Colonel Repington expresses the opinion that the situation on the Eastern fronts has become more unfavourable to the Germans since the signature of the Russian treaties and the Germans are involved in bigger operations than they expected. The consequences of the failure are serious and altogether the delay and climax have profited us more than the enemy, who is now deprived of hopes of a strategic surprise except by the violation of Switzerland or the invasion of England.

AUSTRO-GERMAN CONFERENCES.

London, May 13.

Swiss reports state that the conferences at the German Headquarters especially related to future Austro German relations. The Germans propose an Austro German economic and military union and they are supported by Germans in Austria, but it is doubtful whether the necessary two-thirds majority in the Reichsrath for this constitutional change is obtainable. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares that the great Austrian question of the day is whether continued existence as a separate State is possible owing to the demand of the South Slavs for independence and the demands of Germans in Austria for a union with Germany.

GERMAN SOCIALIST AND SUBMARINISM.

London, May 13.

Speaking in the Reichstag, the Independent Socialist, Herr Voothaer, declared that the submarines had not brought peace any nearer, but meanwhile they were destroying tonnage needed after the war to bring to Germany the raw materials.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

London, May 13.

The House of Commons rejected by 166 votes to 110 a proposal for experimental Proportional Representation in one hundred constituencies in accordance with the arrangement between the Lords and Commons when the Electoral Reform Bill was passed. The decision finally disposes of Proportional Representation for the duration of the present Parliament.

JAPANESE CONCESSION IN CHINA.

London, May 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai, it is officially confirmed that, despite fierce opposition by the local authorities, the Japanese have obtained the concession of an important iron mine at Kaichow, in the Province of Kiangsu.

COIN FOR IRELAND.

London, May 13.

The Bank of Ireland states that over £500,000 in silver coin was received in Ireland from the Mint for the year ending the 10th instant, compared with £100,000 for the previous twelve months.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

London, May 13.

Mr. Shortt, the Irish Chief Secretary, has been returned unopposed for Newcastle.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN NAVAL MUTINY.

Further Details of a Serious Rising.

London, May 13.

The Austrian naval mutiny began at Pola early in February among the arsenal workers and almost simultaneously there was a rising at Cattaro. This indicates a connivance between the two ports. The mutineers at Pola demanded the cessation of various disciplinary measures and punishments, which were inflicted both on vessels and ashore. The movement soon spread and the crews of ships left their posts and thronged the docks, shouting and hurrahing. The officers were powerless. The naval authorities parleyed with the men for a week and finally granted all the demands.

The mutiny at Cattaro was more serious. Six cruisers and several destroyers hoisted the Red Flag. German Magyar elements on some ships resisted the mutineers, turning upon the latter the guns on one cruiser, killing a number. After three days, the mutineers gained the mastery of the Port, seized the officers and removed the Admiral to confinement on another ship. They treated him roughly. The mutineers, by printed pamphlets signed by a Committee of the crews, gave all orders ashore and afloat and sent by wireless their demands to Vienna, prominent among which was a demand for immediate peace. The authorities sent placating and non committal replies, and, after prolonged councils, sent to Cattaro another Fleet Division under a German Austrian Admiral. The situation was now critical, owing to the outbreak of murmurings in the new Division, but the position was saved by the Teutonic element in one of the revolting cruisers overpowering the mutineers. The revolt lasted for eight days. As most of Austria's sailors belong to oppressed races, it is undoubted that the ferment in the Fleet continues.

CAUCASUS—THE ROAD TO INDIA.

London, May 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the *Echo de Paris*, referring to the situation in the Caucasus, points out that certain national elements resist the Turco-German invasion. Since Russia's downfall, 16,000,000 Mahomedans have echeloned in an almost continuous zone to the heart of Central Asia and been made accessible to Turco-German enterprises. The Caucasus is the beginning of the road to India, and the paper hopes that the British will strengthen their influence in this quarter.

GERMANS MINE DANISH COAST.

London, May 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Gothenburg says a Danish coast between Tuisted and north of the Skaw has been mined by German submarines.

BRITAIN AND FINLAND.

London, May 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, the *Dagens Nyheter* states that Great Britain has proposed the establishment of diplomatic relations with Finland, provided certain friendly conditions are reached.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, May 13.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports hostile artillerying in Somme Valley and Albert sectors and between Locon and Nieppe forest.

A later communique reports that the hostile artillery developed considerable activity north of Serre and was also active on the southern portion of the British Front and the sector northward of Kemmel.

A French communique reports mutual artillerying at some points north and south of the Avre. French detachments penetrated the German lines north of Momeny in Lorraine and brought back prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters gives other examples of false statements in German communiques in the early days of the battle besides that cabled on May 12. A German communique stated that the Fifth Berkshires were annihilated. The fact is that the Fifth Berkshires lost fifteen officers and three hundred of other ranks. A German communique asserted that the Fourth Yorkshire Light Infantry were captured almost complete. The truth is the total missing of this regiment was 191. Numerous cases of similar exaggeration, many of sheer mendacity, could be given. Some are in themselves unimportant but in totality they show how impossible it is to accept any German communique at its face value.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL MUTINY.

London, May 13.

The "Times" correspondent with the Italian Army reports: It transpires that a mutiny broke out in the Austrian Fleet at Cattaro and Pola in February. The officers were powerless. Six cruisers and several destroyers at Cattaro hoisted the red flag and encounters occurred between the German elements and the mutineers, who gained the mastery of the port, seized the Admiral and confined him in a vessel in the harbour. The mutineers finally returned to allegiance after a week's negotiations, receiving guarantees of no punishment and promises of settlement of their grievances. Thirty officers were cashiered on the ground of slackness. A notorious martinet was subsequently appointed in command of the fleet and began wholesale punishments of imaginary offences.

A TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN.

Washington, May 13.

Ex-President Taft, introducing Lord Reading on May 12, highly tributed Britain's efforts, "which are something we cannot appreciate nor estimate. We are living in comfort and luxury. We have lost comparatively few men. We have not been in the valley of the shadow of death as has been Britain, to whom we owe our liberty. Britain rid the world of the greatest military conqueror the world ever saw, and did it by sacrifice and holding on. St. Helena finally told the story of British pertinacity and British determination to stand up for civilization against tyranny and world domination. Her function in this war is the same."

(*Continued on Page 8.*)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 14.

Silver is quoted at 48½.

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

A telegram has to-day been received by Reuter's Agency in Hongkong, from the Shanghai office, dated the 14th instant, as follows:—

"Putnam Weale, Peking correspondent *Shanghai Gazette*, wires:—'Learn authoritatively new Russian anti-Bolshevik Directorate Chinese Eastern Railway recently formed Peking has mortgaged Changchun-Harbin section to Japan for unknown sum. This is one disastrous consequences of Semenoff's adventure.'"

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Chung Kuiyun, the Commander of the Yunnan troops, who was arrested when he arrived at Canton, is still in custody in the Tuchun's yamen and is being treated somewhat like a guest. It is reported that Chung has offered $200,000 as military expenses for his release on hearing that his Secretary has been shot. It is interesting to note that Chan is the Minister and his Secretary the Vice Minister of Military affairs in the Military Government.

Owing to the incident regarding the Bank of China the value of the notes suddenly dropped to an alarming extent. The authorities immediately co-operated with the merchants to save the situation and borrowed $800,000 from the surplus of the salt revenue, and $500,000 from the commercial community, as well as several lakhs from European merchants. The value of the notes then gradually became restored.

Chan King-ming, Commander-in-Chief in the east, has wired to the Special Parliament and various authorities in strong words protesting against the reorganisation of the Military Government.

A telegram from Tang Chi-yao proposes to form a Provisional Government in Canton and to effect a compromise with Dr. Sun.

During a discussion in the Special Parliament in regard to the reorganisation of the Military Government the question was raised that the arrest of the Military Minister and the execution of the Vice Minister by the local Government were illegal, but the question was also raised why Parliament did not say a word when Koon Yam Hill was was fired at by orders of the Generalissimo. The meeting concluded in disorder without reaching any decision.

Pocket Diaries.

From Messrs. Gordon, Dreyard and Co., the local agents for the Westinghouse Electric Export Co., we have received two copies of a very handy little pocket diary issued by the latter Company.

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TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
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GENERAL NEWS.

100 Sovereigns for the Treasury.

A packet containing 100 sovereigns has been found in the Liverpool General Post Office letter-box, labeled "For the Treasury." There was nothing to denote the identity of the sender. The Liverpool Postmaster has forwarded the money to the Treasury Department as "treasure trove."

Soldiers Over Forty.

Confusion has arisen in connection with an Army Council Instruction concerning men over forty. It is not permissible, the Secretary of the War Office says, for men of this age in the Expeditionary Forces to transfer to Home Service units. The Instruction only refers to transfers between units at home.

"Womeo."

Mr. Lionel Rignold, at the Actors' Benevolent Fund meeting, told the story of an actress who was unable to play "Juliet" because she had lost four front teeth, and was unable to pronounce her stage lover's name. She could only say "Womeo." The fund provided her with some new teeth, and she played the part splendidly—at least, she wrote and said so.

"Not Dead Yet."

Lieut. W. J. Mould, Welsh Regt., who was reported to have died of wounds, and for whom a memorial service was held at Ebbw Vale, writes from Karlsruhe to the secretary of the Ebbw Vale Co.:—I have heard with no little astonishment of my departure into the next world, of the memorial service and the expression of sympathy, but I have no intention of going there yet.

Widow's Lost Pension.

A curious story of a widow's lost pension was told at the Old Bailey recently. An Ilford woman, with five children, whose husband was killed in France, married another soldier named Johnson, whereupon her pension of £1 11s. 3d. was taken from her. It turned out that Johnson, who had been court-martialled for desertion, was a married man, and now he was sentenced to six months. The Recorder told the Ilford woman that she was entitled to get her pension back, although there would be a good deal of red-tape about it.

State Prize-Winners.

Mr. E. Carter Preston, of Sandon Studios Society, Liverpool, has won the first prize of £250 for his design for a memorial plaque to be presented to the next of kin of men who have fallen in the war. His model has been approved by the King and is to be reproduced. The second prize of £100 has been awarded to Mr. Charles Wheeler, Justice Walk Studios, Chelsea, and £50 each has been granted to Mr. William McMillan, Cheyne-row, Chelsea, Gunner G. D. Macdougald, Council Chambers, Beaconsfield, Bucks, and Miss A. F. Whiteside, Kensington Studios, Kelso Place. Competitors are informed that they may reclaim their models at the National Gallery either in person or through an accredited agent.

A Family Skeleton.

A dramatic disclosure, revealing a family skeleton, was made in a slander case before Mr. Justice Darling in which brother and sister were the contending parties. Mr. George Wyatt, of Shepherd's Bush, complained that his sister, Mrs. Minnie Hunter, of Exmouth, who was joined with her husband, Mr. Frederick Coleman Hunter, as defendant, had said:—he is not my brother, but an illegitimate child of my father. I have treated him and his family in a most generous manner, notwithstanding the fact that whilst I was away in America he pawned my plate and other valuables, and allowed the servants to suffer for it. In explaining the case Mr. Theobald Mathew mentioned that Mr. Wyatt, with Mrs. Hunter, had claimed in America to be heir-at-law of Samuel George, their uncle, and that the estate was divided between them. If plaintiff was illegitimate this money had been obtained by false pretences. The jury gave a verdict for defendants.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Million Half-Crowns.

Towards the million half-crowns Lord Knutsford asks for on behalf of the London Hospital 330,000 have now been received. In addition to that number 18,000 have been subscribed in response to the Lord Mayor's appeal.

Vicar and Author.

The Rev. Arthur Chambers, author of several well-known theological works, died recently at Brockenhurst, of which parish he had been vicar for nearly twenty years. He was previously a curate at Bow and Stepney.

Lady Byng's Maid Drowned.

The body of Mrs. McMahon, lady's maid to the Hon. Lady Byng, wife of General Sir Julian Byng, has been found in a pond in the grounds of Thorpe Lesaken Hall, Essex, where Lady Byng lives. Mrs. McMahon's husband is on military service.

Rubbish Worth Stealing.

A month's imprisonment was ordered at Marylebone for Thos. Hy. Costello, of Aldenham-street, Euston road, for being concerned in stealing a sack of waste paper awaiting collection. He had been previously bound over for stealing waste paper.

Actor Arrested at Theatre.

Horace Wheatley, an actor, who was performing in the drama "His Last Leave," at Nottingham, was arrested at the theatre and charged before the magistrate with being an absentee from the Army. He was remanded for an escort.

Dick Burge's Military Funeral.

Sergeant Dick Burge received a military funeral, the Rev. Dr Morrison, vicar of Marylebone, officiating at Marylebone Parish Church. The mourners included the Duke of Manchester, the Marquis of Queensberry, and Lord Athlumney.

A Visit to Hull.

At Altrincham, Simon van Willigems, a Dutchman, of Hale, Cheshire, was charged under the Defence of the Realm Act with refusing to answer questions as to his whereabouts during the week. Prisoner had been to Hull, and admitted this. He was remanded for further inquiries as to his object in going to Hull.

A Problem in Appraisal.

Pointing out the tremendous task which would be involved in appraising the nation's wealth, to determine the basis for the much-discussed "tax levy on capital," an English banker remarks that "in 1909 a start was made to value land alone, and now in 1918 the task has not yet been finished, and we understand that the resultant taxes hardly cover the cost of valuation."

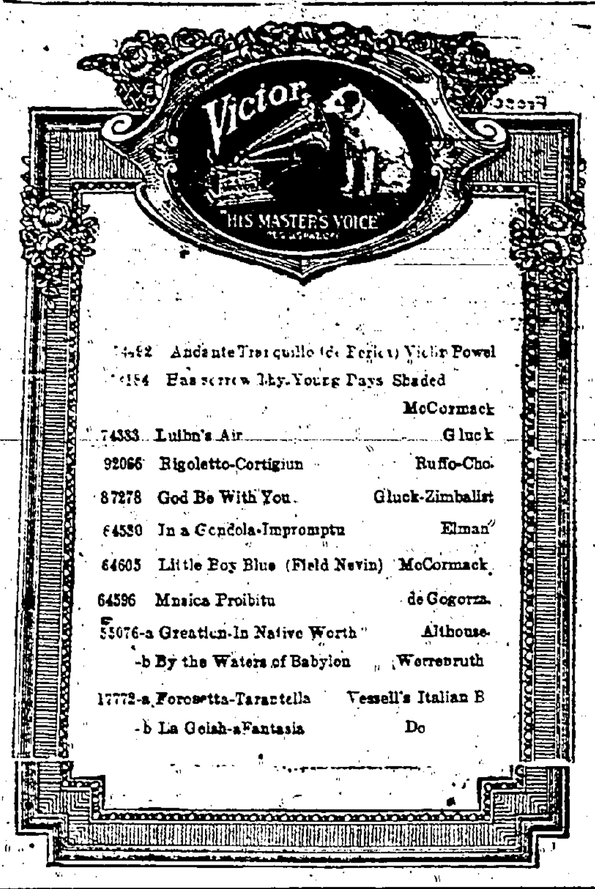
Absurd Protest from Ceylon.

The memorial of the Ceylon Reform League against the appointment of Mr. Collins to be the Attorney-General of Ceylon has had an immediate precedent of equal absurdity. We now learn that about a week ago the same body despatched a cable to the Secretary of State in the nature of a protest against the possible appointment of Sir Hugh Clifford as Governor of Ceylon. *Times of Ceylon.*

50,000 Egg Incubator.

Just as the Board of Agriculture has rediscovered the value of the pig as a consumer of waste products, so it is likely to revoke its suggestion about the wholesale suppression of poultry. In striking contrast to our own Food Production Department, the American authorities have prohibited the killing of laying hens before May, and in this way some five million dozens of eggs will be added to the food supply of the United States. The Americans are half a century ahead of us in poultry farming. Farms with 18 000 head of laying hens are not uncommon, but it is in the rearing of chickens for table that their enterprise is most marked, and a single incubator may hold 50,000 eggs. No doubt England will wake up one day to the possibilities of poultry culture. Meanwhile those with fowls in England will do well to carry on as long as they find them profitable. No one out of Bedlam would suggest that the laying hen should be sacrificed at the present time.

NOTICES.



74462	Andante Tranquillo (de Beriot)	Victor Powell
64154	Has sorrow Thy Young Days Shaded	McCormack
74383	Lullu's Air	Gluck
92066	Rigoletto-Cortigiun	Ruffo-Cho.
87278	God Be With You	Gluck-Zimballist
64580	In a Gondola-Impromptu	Elman
64605	Little Boy Blue (Field Nevin)	McCormack
64596	Musica Proibita	de Gogorza
55076-a	Creation-In Native Worth	Althouse
-b	By the Waters of Babylon	Werrenrath
17772-a	Forosetta-Tarantella	Vessell's Italian B
-b	La Geish-a-Fantasia	Do

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VALUE OF PLATINUM.

Five Times That of Gold.

New York, March 21.—Users of platinum for industrial and other purposes, who have wondered at the increase in price in the war period from £36 to $105 an ounce, will be interested in nugget reproductions which were placed on public view yesterday in the gem hall of the Museum of Natural History.

Platinum is now worth above five times as much as gold. The reason for the advance is that it has been in extraordinary demand for the manufacture of nitrates, by all the belligerents.

When Mr. F. W. Draper arrived here in December with 21,000 ounces of ore that he had obtained in the Ural Mountains of Russia, the Government commandeered his stock and sent it to the Assay Office to be refined into metal and spun into fine-wire cloth for the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department. The Assay Office gave the museum opportunity to reproduce some of the nuggets.

Dr. George F. Kunz, head of Tiffany and Co. and gem expert, has printed in a Government bulletin data concerning the discovery and utilisation of platinum. European knowledge of it dates back only to 1735. According to Dr. Kunz's figures, the quantity of the metal so far produced may be estimated at 4 000,000 ounces, of which one quarter is in this country.

He distributes its uses as follows: As a converting agency 400,000 ounces, for dentistry 1,000,000 ounces, for electrical devices 500,000 ounces, and for jewellery 500,000 ounces, small miscellaneous uses accounting for the remainder of the supply. Total sales of platinum to be worked into jewellery may have reached 1,000,000 ounces, but from two-thirds to three quarters of this quantity is turned back to refiners for use again.

Open work in modern ornaments of platinum is more delicate than lace. Public spirited efforts have been made to restrict the use in jewellery in view of the present shortage, due to the elimination of the Russian supply, normally constituting more than 90 per cent. of the world's production. Dr. Kunz says the Russian supply had shown signs, before the war, of approaching diminution or exhaustion.

Deposits in Colombia, South America, rank second to those of Russia, but work there is irregular and the slightly increased output has done little toward making good the Russian loss. He urges that earnest and diligent search for platinum be made, suggesting possible reward in the black sands of the Pacific Coast. While this field may not have been promising, he says, when platinum was selling at from $10 to $15 an ounce, satisfactory returns may be expected with the price at from $100 to $115 an ounce.

"The marvellous ductility of platinum," Dr. Kunz writes, "may be conceived when we know that out of a single troy ounce it would be possible to make a slender wire that would reach from Santiago, Chili, across the continent to Rio de Janeiro, a distance of 1,800 miles. To draw out platinum so fine it is covered with a thin layer of gold; the new wire is drawn to thinness of the former one and the gold is dissolved away. After this process has been several times repeated the wire finally secured is intact but virtually invisible."

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WANTED.—OFFICE in Central position. State particulars to Box 1393 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED.—COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER. Apply in writing stating salary required to PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

WANTED.—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with ship experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak. 6 rooms. Apply:—C. d. Gale, P.W. Dept.

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Acts as a preventative against bites and allays irritation caused by Insect Stings.

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A little in the morning bath is invigorating and refreshing

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.
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Instantly relieves the irritation and cures after a few applications

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THE PHARMACY.
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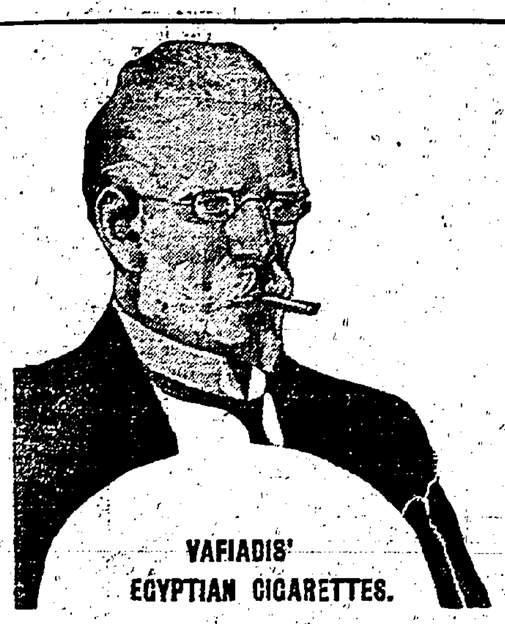

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Crown Prince	100	4.65
" "	50	2.35
" "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
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" "	50	1.85
" "	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918, at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 22nd instant both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

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Mrs. A. SUGA " " "
Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
Mr. T. TAKAYE " "
Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
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Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing Parties.

Pints $1.20 Per Doz.
Splits 70 Cts. " "

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TELEPHONE 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1918.

THE ENEMIES' IDEA OF PEACE.

For the Allies and the neutral nations of the world there is even some satisfaction to be found in the fact that the Central Powers have forced peace upon Russia and Rumania, inasmuch as we have in the respective Treaties quite a good indication of the kind of rule to which the world would be subject if the Germans were but able to win the war. The nature of Germany's treatment of helpless Russia has long since been known: we have seen in that distressed land the Huns' conception of the attitude of the conqueror to the conquered. And now that the details of the Rumanian Peace Treaty have been disclosed we discern the same process, in an aggravated form, being put into active operation elsewhere. What is equally to the point also is the fact that Austria comes into the limelight as quite as harsh a taskmaster as Germany. With the one country as with the other, the "Mailed Fist" policy—the policy of kicking an opponent when he is down—alone animates those who have had anything to do with drawing up the terms of peace.

We have heard a deal in this war about no indemnities and no annexations. The Germans have even paid lip service to the formula. But the manner in which Germany has established herself in Russia and the designs which she now has on Rumania clearly show that she intends to be restricted by no such conditions in either of these countries. We will look for the moment at the case of Rumania in particular. What do we find that the Peace Treaty implies? Apart from the loss of much territory, it shows the imposition of conditions which, if they are enforced for any length of time, mean nothing else than making Rumania a vassal State of Germany. Not only are Germans who have suffered damage in Rumania to be compensated, but the unhappy country has also to indemnify neutrals in Rumania who have suffered damage from the German invaders!—Among the other stipulations is one that the Germans in the Rumanian Service before the war are to be restored to full rank and salary—a proviso which in itself indicates Germany's intention to control the destinies of the country. One other condition is that the German Reichsbank is to retain for five years the balances of the Rumanian National Bank as security for observance of the Treaty—another proof of the iron grip which the Kaiser seeks to fasten on to the Rumanians. There are similar obligations imposed on the nation by the Austrians also, which only goes to show that all the Central Powers are tarred with the same brush and are all animated by the same greed and lust for power as the Germans themselves.

This is the type of peace which our enemies make; these are the intolerable burdens which they would place on the shoulders of all the Allies if they but had their way. Even some Germans admit the extreme harshness of treatment of this kind, for one Socialist journal, the *Leipzig Volkszeitung* describes the Rumanian Treaty as containing open annexations and concealed war indemnities in the shape of economic promises as burdensome as money indemnities. Unhappily, Rumania has been forced into the position of submitting to the rapacious terms imposed by an unscrupulous enemy, but we can well believe that, as one paper put it, she hopes that they will be completely reversed at the Peace Conference. That is a matter which can be left to the Allies. They are fighting for the recognition of principles which are fundamentally infringed by Treaties of the order under notice, and we cannot conceive that when victory is attained they will be prepared to stand by and see either Russia or Rumania drained of their life's blood in this way. We now know what the German idea of peace is. And we have to fight on until the spirit animating such terms is absolutely and finally rendered impotent.

The Austrian Mutiny.

Though it has taken some three months for the facts to leak out, there can be no doubt about it that the mutiny in the Austrian Navy recently was a most serious affair. We have only to keep in mind that the rising broke out simultaneously at two ports, that the Red Flag was hoisted on several warships, that the mutineers gave all orders ashore and afloat by pamphlets signed by their own committee, and that after a week's parleying the demands of the disaffected men were conceded, to realise the full extent of the trouble. What is perhaps most significant of all is that the mutineers sent wireless messages to Vienna, demanding, amongst other things, immediate peace. That fact shows the depth of the discontent felt by the men of the Austrian Navy, who certainly have not distinguished themselves in this war any more than Germany's marines have. One cannot help contrasting these periodical outbursts in the German and Austrian Navies with the magnificent fighting spirit which animates our own naval men, and, as a telegram to-day puts it, we may be sure that, as most of Austria's sailors belong to oppressed races, the ferment continues.

Germany's Pre-War Intrigues.

We have, in the message from the *Times'* correspondent at The Hague, further clear and convincing evidence of the fact, long since established, that Germany's pre-war intrigues were of a very comprehensive character. Captain Vermeer, of the Dutch East Indian Army, has been lecturing on the subject, though for what purpose it might be somewhat difficult to fathom. According to this authority, the Huns' intrigues in the Dutch East Indies appear to have been carried out with characteristic unscrupulousness. What Captain Vermeer says is most illuminating, revealing, as it does, that the Germans had long been engaged in a most pernicious attempt to undermine the good name of the British wherever they thought they had an opportunity of doing so. It is stated that though there were no English, Americans or Japanese and only one Frenchman in the Dutch Colonial Army, the Germans succeeded in getting a large number of their nationals into it. And that this was not done without an ulterior motive there is ample evidence to prove. Even though there were not, it need not be doubted that such was the reason for the entrance of the Germans into this sphere of action. It cannot be doubted that the subsequent appearance of the portraits of the Kaiser and the Sultan of Turkey was but a logical corollary to German entrance into the Dutch Colonial Army and that it had, as indeed Captain Vermeer does not hesitate to say, its chief purpose in an effort to arouse sympathy with the Germans at the expense of the British among the Mahomedans in the Dutch Colonial Army. It is also interesting to note what the lecturer has to say of the German refugees in Java after the war had begun, though we in this part of the world were well aware of the fact that machinations were being conducted there and elsewhere by those of the Hun brood who had found Hongkong, Singapore, and other places in the East more desirous of their room than their company.

The Lichnowsky Memorandum.

Lord Bryce's analysis of the Lichnowsky Memorandum is very welcome, as it certainly is a most complete vindication of Great Britain's attitude towards the war, particularly with reference to her entrance into it. Lord Bryce makes it clear beyond all doubt that we were in no way influenced by animosity of any kind towards Germany, that our alliance with France and our understanding with Russia had behind them no other purpose than a sincere feeling on our part to effect as far as we possibly could a general desire for peace in Europe. Prince Lichnowsky, residing in London, knew this perfectly well and, to his credit, did not hesitate to say so. It is not improbable that the Kaiser and his War Lords are quite cognisant of the fact too, but that it does not suit their purpose to say so. At any rate, Lord Bryce establishes the purity of the British motives beyond all doubt.

DAY BY DAY.

WEALTH IS THE POSSESSION OF THE VALUABLE BY THE VALIANT.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 74th birthday of Sir John Hare.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 1½d.

The Colony's Health.

For the twenty-four hours ended yesterday there were notified six cases of spotted fever (four deaths), three of enteric fever (two fatal), two fatal occurrences of bubonic plague and one fatal case of diphtheria. All the sufferers were Chinese.

The Million Dollar Opium Case.

At the conclusion of argument by counsel yesterday in the Po Yuen opium case, the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, formally entered judgment for the defendants. The question of costs was raised, but this will be argued by counsel to-morrow.

For Active Service.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Mr. Bowley, on behalf of the members, delivered a brief speech of farewell to Mr. E. V. Carpmael, President of the Board, and Mr. C.M.W. Reynolds, the Secretary, who are shortly leaving for active service. Mr. Ng Hon-tze associated himself with the remarks, and Mr. Carpmael briefly replied.

A Defendant's Ignorance.

Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, fined a Chinese $75, or six weeks' hard labour, for having in his possession nine taels of opium dross. Defendant stated that he had been asked by someone to take the dross to a steamer, but he did not know where the dross came from. He had an idea that it came from some opium divans.

Fighting Women.

Four Chinese women were charged with fighting in the street, before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning. It appeared that the quarrel arose out of the fact that one of the women owed another some money, eventually all the four women taking part in the dispute. His Worship fined them $3 each and also bound them over in the sum of $50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

Tea and Sugar Arrives.

We are informed by Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company that all the parcels of tea and sugar despatched by them to England, via Suez, early in January have safely reached their destinations. The many letters of acknowledgment which have been received are proof that the contents of the parcels were greatly appreciated by the recipients.

Lecture on Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The lecture on cerebro-spinal fever by First Lieut. Peter K. Olitsky, U. S. Army, will be delivered to the No. 1 (Ladies) V.A.D. at the Helena May Institute on Monday, the 27th inst., at 5.30 p.m. and not as previously announced. In response to request, members of the Detachment may invite their friends to attend, as the subject is of great general interest.

Services' Entertainment Fund.

The duties of Treasurer of the above Fund have been handed over by the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C. F., to the Rev. T. Robinson, 2, Morrison Hill, who will in future receive and acknowledge all subscriptions. The retiring Treasurer desires to thank all those who have given their generous support to the Fund since its inauguration in March, 1917.

A Stiff Sentence.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 135 taels of opium at Shaukiwan. The facts of the case were that defendant was found carrying a basket, by an Indian constable, who became suspicious and searched the basket, although the defendant had stated that it only contained some ten cent pieces. The drug was then discovered. The usual excuse of having been given the basket to carry was put forward by the defendant, but his Worship sentenced the man to twelve months' hard labour.

PRUSSIAN HAND IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The Results of German Rule in French Provinces.

In view of the present prominence of Alsace-Lorraine in world-politics, certain facts which affect the problem are less widely known than they deserve to be.

Alsace-Lorraine was not "torn from Germany in the time of Louis XIV," as is often stated, but was willingly ceded in 1648 by the Hapsburg Emperor who ruled over the loose confederation of states which then represented Germany, at the peace of Westphalia. Before this, in 1617, the Emperor's rights in Alsace had already been ceded to Spain, which fact, according to Meyer's Konversations-Lexikon, the leading German encyclopædia shows "how little the Imperial House of Hapsburg was willing to preserve the frontier land for Germany."

This comparative indifference of the Imperial House to its outlying provinces need not be disputed. The truth is that these provinces had no very close or intimate connection with the mid-European Empire in which they were nominally included, but under which they retained a large measure of autonomy. Louis XIV, then, did not rob Germany of Alsace-Lorraine, but he did make use of the stipulations of the Treaty of Westphalia by abolishing the purely nominal independance which had been left to the Alsatian statelets. "The inhabitants of the two provinces," to quote an expert authority, "were happy to become Frenchmen, and they became most loyal and devoted subjects of France, because that country pursued a wise policy of justice and generous toleration towards them, which contrasts more favourably with the rule of petty persecution and oppression which Germany initiated in 1870."

"In the period between the treaty of Westphalia and the German occupation of the provinces (that is, for more than two centuries), the people of Alsace-Lorraine fought enthusiastically and determinedly for France. On the Arc de Triomphe in Paris there are no less than twenty-eight names of Alsatian generals who served France with distinction in the years immediately following the Revolution, and, in addition, thirty four Alsatian generals served under Napoleon. Against this record there is almost nothing to show on the side of Germany. Even in that struggle of mixed interests there was hardly an Alsatian officer who fought on the German side. There is no doubt at all that in heart the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine were as French as those of any other province of France. They were free citizens of a free country, and in all their history they knew little or nothing of bondage until they were brought forcibly and unwillingly under the yoke of Germany in 1870.

Their fate under that tyranny can be best judged, without considering its sentimental aspect, by studying the German statistical report on the provinces, published in 1913, and by making the reasonable and obvious deductions. A trustworthy index to the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of a conquered people can be obtained from the figures of the birthrate and the evidence as to emigration.

Between 1871 and 1910 the population of Alsace Lorraine has naturally increased. It has grown during that period by a little more than 20 per cent., viz, from 1,549,738 to 1,874,014. But if we take the excess of births over deaths, and add to this official figures which show the influx from Germany and elsewhere, we at once read the striking and indisputable conclusion that, if it had not been for emigration, the population of Alsace Lorraine in 1910 should have been not a little over 1¾ millions but approximately 2¼ millions. The actual figure of loss by emigration deducible from the official statistics is no less that 602,630 persons, or just 40 per cent. of the original population of 1871. But it is probable that this gigantic figure is appreciably under the truth, for many of the children of immigrant Germans and foreigners have presumably been included as native Alsatians and Lorrainers. In fact the more closely the figures are studied the more evident does it become that there has been a tremendous and unceasing outflow of population which has been balanced by influx from Germany and, to a small extent, from elsewhere. It is sometimes argued that it is almost entirely the young men who have left Alsace-Lorraine in order to escape service in the German army. This is not borne out by the statistics, which show that even more women than men have left the provinces. Clearly it is a sign that the emigration has been by families rather than by individuals, a most significant circumstance.

Another interesting fact revealed by the Statistical Year Book is that the Prussian is by far the strongest German element in Alsace-Lorraine, nearly two thirds of the German immigrant population being classified as citizens of Prussia. Moreover Germany has been so distrustful of the native feeling that the two provinces have been almost exclusively garrisoned by German troops, these being chiefly Prussian. The majority of the Alsatian recruits on the other hand have been distributed all over Germany. In 1910 the garrison of Alsace-Lorraine was composed of 75,428 Germans and only 6,778 natives of the country.

Two other points are worth noting. One is that the German civilian inhabitants are distributed almost wholly between the larger towns. They occupy the remunerative posts supplied by the flourishing industries of the provinces, and are especially engaged in the vast mining industry which the discovery of huge iron-ore deposits has made of such value to Germany. The native population in consequence, is confined more and more to the country districts.

Lastly, it is abundantly clear that the exodus of the native population has been in the main an exodus to France, and to a striking extent an emigration to any other country.

The above facts speak for themselves. They are surely as significant as any "Zabern incident" and provide the most damning evidence of the effects of Prussian rule in Alsace Lorraine. The Prussian hand may be constructive in its own interest, but of freedom and the true well-being of a conquered people it is destructive in the last degree.—By Capt. R. P. P. Rowe.

LUK WING-TING.

Is He Dead or Alive.

The death of General Luk Wing-ting has been reported and confirmed, and then denied, but from information which has reached the Government from reliable sources it is more than probable that the report of the Southern leader's death is true.

According to information received from Wuchow, General Luk was at Wuchow when the news reached him of the defeat of the southern troops in Hunan. He had a fit when he heard the news, and was removed to his home in Wuming, where he died a few days later, after vomitting blood.

The death of General Luk Wing-ting was reported in the Kwangtung papers. By order of General Mo Yung-hsin, however, a correction was made in their next issue by all the papers except *An Ya Pao*, which insisted on declaring that the report of General Luk's death was accurate. On account of this the paper was suppressed and its editor arrested.

The former Occupation Commissioner of Kaochow and Laichow was a close friend of Luk Wing-ting. At the funeral service held by his family after his death at Huachow, General Luk Wing-ting was not represented nor was anything sent by him. In Chinese circles this is considered as good evidence that Luk Wing-ting must have been dead.

Another factor which is regarded as a conclusive proof of his death is that Luk Wing-ting himself has sent out no telegrams contradicting the report of his death.—Peking *Daily News*.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

France has sent us many eminent Ambassadors, but no more cultured gentleman than M. Paul Cambon, who celebrates shortly the 20th anniversary of his arrival at St. James's. Outside his official duties, M. Cambon's chief interests are art and literature. He is a keen connoisseur, and the Embassy is a treasure-house of paintings, sculptures, and tapestries, whilst his library, composed largely of the works of modern French and English writers, contains many autographed copies testifying to the esteem in which the Ambassador is held by men of letters. He considers chess the game for diplomatists, and is an excellent player.

• • •

Mr. Edward Stott, A. R. A., whose illness has terminated fatally, was for a few months a pupil of Carolus Duran, and the influence of French art was strong upon him. He loved the rural landscapes of Southern England, and was happy in his Sussex home at Amberley. His pictures are "the harvest of a quiet eye," observed beautifully, and a continual joy to the beholder.

• • •

It would be interesting to see a full programme of the international sports which have been held in Rome, and to know what the Allies thought of it. Because they are enamoured of opera and drama we think of Italians as taking all their recreations indoors. But they ride, hunt, and shoot; they have a game in the Pallone which seems a combination of baseball and rackets; they have in the Calcio a pastime which they say was the parent of our football. It was as dangerous as our national game anciently was, but is modernised into innocuousness. And they can run, these sons of the South. Dorando taught us that.

• • •

An extensive and peculiar knowledge of London is displayed in the windows of the office in the Strand devoted to the entertainment and guidance of our overseas soldiers. "Little tours" round the neighbourhood are a strong feature. "Go and see Lincoln's Inn, with its Gate House and Dungeon," says one placard. But where is the Dungeon? Many sturdy Anzacs and others have inquired in vain. They have been shown the Gate House and the court where Jarndyce v. Jarndyce dragged its weary length, and many other spots immortalised by Dickens, but they crave for the Dungeon, which is like the mythical Mrs. Harris, for there "never was no such place."

• • •

Some of our soldiers' sleeves are becoming quite futuristic in appearance, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Recently we noticed one warrior's tunic which bore four chevrons, one red and three blue for service in France; two gold stripes for two wounds; three more chevrons with a crown above them on each sleeve for the rank of Company-Quartermaster Sergeant. On the left of his tunic he had the ribbons of the D.C.M., two South African War medals, and the Mons Star. A wag suggested a coat of many colours earned under difficult conditions.

• • •

The Scottish character is a compound of vices and virtues in which "thrawnness" (Anglice "obstinacy") and modesty are strongly represented. The other day an officer was bidding goodbye to one of his men who had been awarded the D.C.M., and who had, in consequence, been granted ten days' leave. "Well, corporal," said the officer, "it's a proud mother that'll be waiting to greet you when you get home this time." "What'll she be proud for?" queried the corporal, with a puzzled expression. "Of your medal, of course," was the answer. "But I don't think she knows I've got it, sir," said the corporal. "What! haven't you told her?" "Well, no, sir. You see it wasna' my turn to write."

WAR CHARITIES.

Subscription List No. 25.

The latest War Charities subscription list is as follows:—

General.	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	$50,000
Indo China Steam Navigation Co. L'd.	10,000
Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd.	10,000
Canton Insurance Co. Ltd.	10,000
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd.	10,000
Douglas S.S. Co. Ltd.	5,000
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co. Ltd.	5,000
Green Island Cement Co. Ltd.	5,000
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	5,000
Messrs Shewan Tomes & Co.	5,000
Messrs David Sassoon & Co. Ltd. ...	5,000
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co Ltd...	5,000
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd.	5,000
United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd.	3,000
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co. Ltd.	2 500
Mr. H.M.H. Nemazee	2 500
Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.	2,500
Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.	2,500
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co. Ltd.	2,000
Peak Tramway Co. Ltd.	2,000
Messrs S. J. David and Co.	1,500
Hongkong Central Estate Ltd. ...	1,000
West Point Building Co. Ltd.	1,000
China Light and Power Co. Ltd. ...	1,000
Messrs A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd. ...	1,000
Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd.	1,000
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co Ltd.	1,000
Star Ferry Co. Ltd....	1,000
Union Water Boat Co. Ltd.	1,000
Mr. J. H. N. Mody ...	500
Mr. J. E Joseph ...	500
Mr. E. Howard ...	300
Peak Club, net profit of the Exhibition of the "Somme" and "Ancre" Films, with the addition of a percentage of the Receipts of the Hongkong Derby Sweep	156.19
Mr. R. B Cooper ...	10
Mr. A. Shelton Hooper	50
Tadpole	12
Some Members of the Hongkong Club (Monthly sub.) ...	6 97
M. S. and E. G. (Monthly sub.) ...	10
Staff—Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co. (Monthly sub.) ...	150
P. and O. (Monthly sub.)	100
C. B. B. (Monthly sub.)	25
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Monthly sub.)	50
Britishers (Monthly sub.)	100
Mr. H. Skott (Monthly sub.)	100
Mr. M. Wolfers (Monthly sub.) ...	10
Mr. S G. Newall (Monthly sub.) ...	50
Ojagar Singh (Monthly sub.)	10
Victoria British School (Monthly sub)	10
Bull Dog	100
K.C.C. Golf "Morrison" Cup ...	16
E. F.	150
Mr. C. D Wilkinson (Monthly sub) ...	20
Sir W. Rees Davies (Monthly sub.) ...	20
H. E. Sir F. H. May (Monthly sub) ...	150
Mr. C. Thorne (Monthly sub)... ...	50
L.N.L. (Monthly sub)	50
Profits on Sale of "Poets in Camp" Kowloon School	475
British (Monthly sub)	11.60
M. S. and E. G. (Monthly sub) ...	10
Mr. J. L. McPherson (Monthly sub.) ...	10
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly sub) ...	5
Inspector Gordon (Monthly sub) ...	3
Sergeant Willis (Monthly sub.) ...	3
Ladies Working Party of the Union Church (Monthly sub.)	50
Wong Sin Woon (Monthly sub) ...	10
Mr. Vald Bjerre (Monthly sub.) ...	10
Mr. H. Owen Carstensen (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. T. Kring (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. F. E A. Worsoe (Monthly sub) ...	5
Mr. J. P. Elstar (Monthly sub.) ...	5
War Bet	100
Mr. G. Morton Smith (Monthly sub.) ...	10
Mr. E. G. Smith (Monthly sub.) ...	10
Mr. J.H.C. Goodban (Monthly sub.) ...	10
Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Monthly sub.) ...	25
Mr. D. W. Trotman (Monthly sub.) ...	30
Mr. T. Sutherland (Monthly sub.) ...	5
Mr. L. A. Langley (Monthly sub.) ...	5
Mr. J. C. Wildin... (Monthly sub.) ...	5
Hon. Sec. Collection from boxes at Peak Hotel, General Post Office, Blake Pier, Peak Tram Station, Star Ferry Pier, and Hongkong Hotel ...	8.32
Mr. E. Irving (Monthly sub.)	10
Anonymous Monthly Subscriptions ...	1,725
Blinded Soldiers & Sailors Society.	
Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.	20,000
Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co.	2,500
Mr. R. A. Gubbay ...	300
Mr. M. S. Sassoon ...	250
Mr. E. L Sim ...	250
Messrs. Patell & Co. (Monthly sub.) ...	25
Ladies' Bridge Book (Monthly sub.) ...	21.50
Navy and H. M. Dockyard (Monthly sub.)	100
A. W. (Monthly sub.)	5
Anonymous Monthly Subscriptions ...	100
Red Cross.	
British Traders Insurance Co, Ltd ...	10,000
Hongkong Jockey Club. Collected by G. C. Moxon at Race Meeting ...	3,508.90
Li Tse Chin ...	20
Miss Li Lum ...	5
Proceeds of Sale of "Our Day" and "Heather Day" Photographs, presented by Ah Fong, Photographer, and sold by A. Tack & Co.	134.60
"Common Sense" per *Hongkong Daily Press*	5
Lord Roberts' Memorial Homes.	
China Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.	5,000
Prisoners of War.	
Some Children—Peak School	20
Hongkong Horticultural Society, Proceeds of exhibits sold at the recent flower show & sale of teas presented by the Hongkong Hotel	765 20
Mr. H.W. Looker (£25)	160
Police, per Sergeant Boulgar (Monthly sub)	28 20
Soldiers and Sailors Families Association.	
P. J. L. O. (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. H. A. Nisbet (Monthly sub.) ...	25
Officers Families Fund.	
P. J. L. O. (Monthly sub)	10
Anonymous Monthly subscription ...	50
Pipe Fund.	
Mr. F. G. Becke (Monthly sub.) ...	10
For Wounded in Zeebrugge Action.	
Mr. T. F Hough £100 at 3/1½	640
Hon. Mr. David Landale	640
Paddington V. A. D.	
Denman Fuller, half proceeds of collection at Oratorio in St John's Cathedral on Good Friday ...	352 50
Surgical Requisites Supply Assn.	
Denman Fuller, half proceeds of collection at Oratorio in St John's Cathedral on Good Friday ...	352.50
	$212,055.48
Already acknowledged	711,051.26
	$923,106.74
Amounts remitted etc.	880,329.09
Balance in hand	$42,777.65

H. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1918.

THE "KHAKI BAG."

How Its Contributions are Appreciated.

Mrs. Milroy, who has been so successful in raising money by means of the "Little Khaki Bag," to help provide smokes for soldiers on active service, has just received an official acknowledgment from the *Weekly Dispatch*, to whose Tobacco Fund a contribution of £20 was recently sent. The acknowledgment says that, in accordance with wishes expressed, parcels of smokes will be sent to detachments of the Royal Artillery and the Tank Corps.

In addition to this, a number of postcards have been received from soldiers who have received the smokes, and many of them are from men who were formerly stationed in Hongkong.

Capt. Haslewood writes:—"Many thanks for the cigarettes, which arrived quite safely and were very much appreciated. Good luck to all in Hongkong, from some of its former Garrison."

Another writer says:—"It makes it more interesting to send this card by the fact that twelve months ago I was serving out East, when I enjoyed myself very much. It would be nice at Mount Austin now".

"They (the smokes) could not have arrived at a better moment, for our stock had run out. You would not know us now. From one who used to be in Hongkong", writes another Tommy; whilst the writer of another postcard remarks:—"I see that you have not forgotten us, for I was serving in Hongkong until April 7, 1917, which was the best period I have served. I very often dream of Mount Austin barracks".

There are several other references to Hongkong, but enough has been given to show that the cigarettes, etc., do actually reach the recipients they were intended for.

The February issue of *Overseas*, the monthly journal of the Overseas Club, contains a photograph of Mrs. Milroy's house boy, who has been busy knitting socks for soldiers for a long time past. This worker is now engaged on his 144th pair, a really praiseworthy record.

LAWN TENNIS.

Yesterday's results in the H.K. C.C. tennis tournament were:—

Professional Pairs.—R. Hancock and H. Hancock beat S. E. Green and J. Stalker 6-2, 6-2.

Mixed Handicap Doubles.—H. E. Murray and Mrs Hammond (owe ⅙) beat C. Thorne and Mrs Black (recs. 15) 6-2, 5 7, 6-3.

Handicap Singles "B".—Capt. Henderson Smith (recs. ⅙) beat R. M. Henderson (owes 3/6) 6 3, 6 4.

ONE OF WOMAN'S WORST TROUBLES

is easily and promptly overcome with the aid of Pinkettes. They are dainty, tiny, yet thoroughly efficient.

PINKETTES

gently cleanse the system, thus dispelling bilious headaches, purifying the breath, clearing the skin and aiding the appetite. Of all chemists, also 60 cents the vial post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING

PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of $500,000.

In this event:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	APPROXIMATELY.
1st prize " "	$125,000
2nd prize " "	87,500
3rd prize " "	56,200
2 prizes of $10,000 each (approx.)	37,500
2 prizes of $7,500 each "	20,000
2 prizes of $5,000 each "	15,000
2 prizes of $2,500 each "	10,000
7 prizes of $2,000 each "	5,000
6 prizes of $1,000 each "	14,000
10 prizes of $700 each "	6,000
15 prizes of $400 each "	7,000
15 prizes of $300 each "	6,000
24 prizes of $200 each "	4,500
15 prizes of $100 each "	4,800
103 prizes	$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS $5.00 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, ETC.

LUXURIES DEFINED.

French Chamber's List Announced.

Paris, March 8—What is luxury? The French Chamber has taken two months to decide the question, in connection with the new law which places a tax of 10 per cent. on the purchase of all articles of luxury. It has succeeded almost unanimously in fixing 28 classes of goods which are luxuries, no matter what their value while there are 77 categories which fall under the tax only if they exceed a certain price. The lists which the Chamber approved yesterday are full of curiosities. Silk undergarments are always to be looked upon as luxuries, but linen ones only when the cost exceeds £1 12s. Scents are luxuries, but not scented soap if worth less than 1s. 8d. You can buy a dog up to £1 12s. without being taxed, but a cat becomes de luxe at 8s. A woman can pay £1 12s. for a hat and go free, but a man is restricted to 16s. In revenge he can indulge in boots up to £2 while his wife must not exceed £1 12s. A woman is luxuriously garbed only if her costume costs £10, but a man's £7 suit is a luxury. Yet he can pay up to £3 for pyjamas without being taxed, but only 1s. 3d. each for handkerchiefs. Luxury in furniture begins at £60 the suite. Upright pianos go free, but not gramophones if worth more than £6. Truffled chickens and Strasburg pies are luxuries, but wine only if it costs more than 4s. a bottle.

Comfortable Suits for Hot Weather

Made of "Palm Beach cloth which combines comfort and good appearance - -

A Palm Beach Suit is cool, light, durable and washes splendidly

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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW IN TIES FOR DAY or EVENING WEAR

—:o:—

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

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OPEN END AND BOW TIES IN SILK AND WASHING ZEPHYR'S.

KNITTED NECKWEAR etc.

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COLUMBIA RECORDS GIVE MORE FAMOUS ARTISTES, AND MORE PERFECT RECORDING THAN ANY RECORDS AT ANY PRICE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:—

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BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

	$ cts
Burgundy Reserve per case. 12 qts. duty paid	24.00
" " " 24 pts.	26.00
Claret Reserve " 12 qts.	24.00
" " " 24 pts.	26.00

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

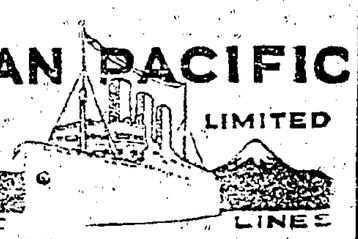
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Monteagle	18th May	Monteagle	30th July
Empress of Japan	22nd May	Empress of Asia	—
Empress of Asia	—	Empress of Russia	—
Empress of Russia	—	Empress of Japan	11th Sept.
Empress of Japan	17th July	Monteagle	8th Oct.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.

Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

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Regular Service Between

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

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Hongkong to San Francisco, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s.	"ECUADOR"	May. 22nd.
s.s.	"COLOMBIA"	June. 19th.
s.s.	"VENEZUELA"	July 17th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:— Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kamakura Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 25th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500. *Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SAT., 18th, May at 11 a.m. SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§Hwah-wu T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 30th May.
LONDON MELBOURNE NEW YORK BOMBAY CALCUTTA	OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN. VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, & SYDNEY. VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL. VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO. VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.	For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

§ Omitting Shanghai &/or Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy

HONGKONG—VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Kaiori Maru," each of over 21,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

§* Suwa Maru	WED., 15th May, at 11 a.m.
§* Fushimi Maru	TUES., 11th June, at 11 a.m.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MURI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	24th May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	16th July.

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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
NEWCHWANG	Tamsui	16th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	16th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	18th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	21st May at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Huichow	23rd May at noon.

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Hongkong May 15, 1918.

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Steamships.	Captain		Leaving.
Haihong ...	J. W. Evans ...	FRI.	17th May at noon.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	TUES.	21st May at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Thur., 16th May at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 16th May at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Taisang	Fri., 17th May at d'light.
MANILA	Esang	Fri., 17th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sat., 18th May at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 18th May at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 24th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hollow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The Port of Vladivostok.

It is reported that the closure of Vladivostok as a trading port has been posponed until further notice as the result of applications made by various commercial bodies at the Russian port, says "Shipping and Engineering" of May 3.

A Big Concrete Steamer.

It is reported in the Japanese press that a reinforced concrete steamer of 7,900 tons, launched at Redwood City, U.S.A., on June 14 last year, has been purchased by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and is expected to reach Yokohama shortly.

Opium Trafficking.

On the arrival of a steamer at Penang from Indian ports, she was boarded by the head of the Preventive Service, accompanied by a party of Revenue Officers who found, cleverly concealed in the fore peak just above the keel, in an iron compartment covered with wood and plastered over with cement about 3 inches thick, 250 lbs of raw Indian opium. As ownership could not be established, the drug was seized.

Chinese at Vladivostok.

The China Merchants' relief vessel Feiching which was sent to Vladivostok to bring away Chinese refugees, returned to Shanghai on April 26, bringing back about 1,200 refugees who had been put on board at Vladivostok by Chinese armed police, out of them were landed at Chefoo. While at Vladivostok, the vessel was run into by the waterboat of the port, several plates being set in on the starboard side in the middle of the midship Red Cross flag painted on her sides and the second plate from the maindeck fractured. A patch was applied at Vladivostok and the Feiching was enabled to continue her voyage, but it is assumed that, had the colliding craft struck a slightly heavier blow, the relief ship would have been sunk.

Chefoo Breakwater.

Full work has been recommenced upon the Chefoo breakwater, says the correspondent of the "North China Daily News." During the winter months it is impossible to do very much upon water and until the arrival of spring the weather is too unsettled to permit of the plant being placed in an unsheltered position. But at the beginning of April the dredger and cranes were brought across and once again the construction is being fully undertaken. As far as can be gathered the damage which was caused by the exceptionally severe storm of August last, is not as extensive as was then anticipated. At any rate the rumours concerning it were much exaggerated. The breakwater itself sustained very little harm. The superstructure of the mole was destroyed and to rebuild this will take two or three months, but there is no intention on the part of the Netherland Harbour Works to abandon the scheme as was rumoured a short while back. A second caisson is on the slips waiting to be launched and brought across. Vessels are now using the southern entrance into the harbour and the permanent light at this end is in working order again. It is estimated that the construction will not be complete until another two years.

Japanese Service to Java.

It is very remarkable to learn that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is opening a new service to Java with six steamers to take the place of the Dutch vessels recently requisitioned by the Allies. Japan is one of the Allied Powers. What benefit to the Allies as a whole is conferred by this arrangement? We fear the announcement will raise still further questioning in Holland, where it will be regarded as most unjust that the Allies should commandeer a number of their steamers under the Law of Angary—which means to divert the vessels compulsorily from their original service on the ground of military necessity—and then allow one of their number to place its own steamers on the service thus suspended. The requisitioned steamers of a neutral nation, are, it is understood, to be used for conveying foodstuffs to the European Allies, who are in urgent need of such aid. It might be thought that the tonnage required would be obtained in the first place from among the Allies themselves, and only when this source was exhausted would there be any such thing as requisitioning from neutrals. Where the advantage rests in requisitioning neutral vessels and then replacing the suspended service with Allied vessels it is difficult to understand.—"Japan Chronicle."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*Continued from Page 1.*)

A VINDICATION OF BRITAIN.

London, May 13.

Lord Bryce in an article in the "Chronicle" exhaustively analyses the Lichnowsky memorandum as the most complete vindication of Britain's attitude towards the war. He says the memorandum was written not to justify England but to criticise the policy which tied Germany to Austria. It exposed the Prince to the anger and persecution of the German Government, which is evidence of the importance they attach to it as condemnation of their conduct. Lord Bryce attributes the wild outburst of anti-English feeling in Germany to the fact that the German Government did everything in their power not only to create hatred but also to stifle every voice raised to let the people know the truth. They were never permitted to know the truth and the disappointment that fell upon them when the march to Paris was arrested with the help of the British Army and their coast was strictly blockaded by the British fleet added fuel to their anger and has made it ever since an easier matter to keep the truth from them. The British people bore no hatred whatever towards the German people. King Edward meant no harm to Germany when he showed his liking for the French. Neither did his ministers when they took steps to remove the differences that had been causing trouble between ourselves and France and again when they came to a friendly understanding with Russia. These arrangements were made in the interests of European peace and goodwill, not in order to damage Germany. British merchants and manufacturers never dreamt of fighting Germany to get rid of her commercial competition. British statesmen did not desire to add to British possessions abroad, feeling that we already had all that we needed, that the greatest interest of the British Empire was universal peace.

No section of our people had any idea of the dangers of the peace which lay in the mind and purpose of those who rule Germany. We did not realise what the feudal aristocracy and military caste of Germany were pondering and planning, nor how little weight they attached to considerations of good faith or humanity. Hence we made no preparation for war. We had scarcely bethought ourselves of what action we should have taken on land if we became involved in war. In this attitude there may have been less prudence than was needed, but our absence of suspicion is the best proof of how little we expected aggression. It is an absolute refutation of the calumny that Britain with her tiny army was planning to attack the greatest military power in the world. The memorandum bears witness to the pacific spirit of the British people and the British Government. Still weightier evidence of the goodwill of the British Government is supplied by the account of concessions to Germany, as witness Asia and Africa, pursuant to the Grey policy to arrive at a friendly rapprochement and understanding with Germany. Britain went a very long way to meet the German wishes in respect to the Bagdad railway. Not less large were the concessions made in South and Central Africa. Had we in England known the inner spirit of the German Government, and the use they would make of our concessions, British ministers might well have hesitated to go so far as they did, but that they conceded so much is the most complete proof of their goodwill and most convincing refutation of the German charges.

Lord Bryce concludes: Never in her long history has Britain so perfectly clear a conscience as in the case of this war. Her people neither contemplated nor desired it. They were driven into it by the action of the German Government, which persisted in pushing it on even when Austria seemed willing to draw back. All evidently had been settled at the famous Potsdam conference when the Emperor enquired of his military and naval chiefs whether they were ready for the conflict for which preparations had been in progress. Neither when the war began did Britain wish to do more than prevent Germany from destroying Belgium and mortally wounding France.

GERMAN FAITH IN SUBMARINISM.

Amsterdam, May 12.

In the Reichstag on the Navy Estimates von Capelle declared that the reports for April of unrestricted submarinism were again favourable. Naturally losses occurred, but the increase of submarines exceeded the losses. Submarinism was more and more developing into a struggle between submarine action and the construction of ships. So far the monthly destruction figures have continued several times as large as the new construction. He asserted the British shipbuilding results fell from 161,000 tons in March to 111,000 in April, or, reckoned in ships, from thirty-two to twenty-two. America built little, her building being far below expectations. Even if it were increased America herself would use up the increase. There was every reason to regard the submarines with trust and confidence.

Referring to the declaration of Mr. Lloyd George on April 4, that even if the land war were lost the naval war would still be far from ending, von Capelle said "We must wait and see whether the British people makes this threat its own. If it does our submarines must continue to do their duty. Success assuredly will not fail them. As far as other requirements of the Army and Navy admit, our entire war industry will be placed at the service of submarine construction."

Other speakers emphasised that the Reichstag unanimously favoured unrestricted submarinism.

AN ENEMY CONFERENCE.

London, May 13.

A German official message states that Emperor Karl visited the Kaiser at main headquarters, accompanied by Premier Burian and General Vonvez, chief of the Austrian General Staff. Germany was represented by Marshal Hindenburg, General Ludendorf and Herr Kuealmann. There was cordial and thorough discussion of all fundamental political, economic and military questions effecting Austro-Germany and there was complete accord on all these and on the extension and deepening of the existing alliance guiding the lines of the contemplated contractual agreements which already exist in principle.

DEATH OF LORD COURTNEY.

London, May 13.

The death is announced of Lord Courtney.

[Lord Courtney of Penwith was the first Baron, created in 1906. He was formerly the Rt. Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney, P.C., M.A. He held many offices under the Crown, his last public post being Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker 1886-92. He was born in 1832.]

RAW MATERIAL PROBLEM.

London, May 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that in view of the probable shortage of raw materials after the war and the necessity for providing for the requirements of the Empire and the Allies, the Government intended, similarly to the French Government, to denounce all commercial conventions containing a general clause regarding most favoured nations.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN UNREST.

Moscow, May 11.

M. Lenin has telegraphed to all food organisations demanding immediate help in view of the catastrophic position in Petrograd. He says: "A counter revolution is raising its head and turning the discontent of the starving masses against Soviet authority."

FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, May 13.

An Italian official message says: After an intense bombardment on the night of May 11, the enemy attacked our new positions at Monte Corno. He was arrested by our fire and we counter-attacked, he being obliged to retire, suffering heavy losses.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, May 13.

A Mesopotamia official message states: Our mounted troops pursued the Turks beyond Kirkuk and drove the enemy across the Lesser Zab at Altonkeupri, capturing thirty prisoners and two guns.

GENERAL TRENCHARD'S APPOINTMENT.

London, May 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that General Trenchard had accepted command of a very important part of the British Air Force in France.

GENERAL MAHON'S SUCCESSOR.

London, May 13.

General Shaw, successor to Major General Mahon, has arrived in Dublin.

LATE SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER.

Some Tributes to His Worth.

Sir George Alexander's death, at fifty-nine, has made, within a few months, the second considerable gap in the theatrical world. His long illness, from diabetes and consumption, had prepared his intimate friends for the sad event, but to the majority of the public who had missed him for a time without quite knowing the reason, the announcement came as a painful surprise.

A sympathetic tribute to his memory was paid in an interview with a representative of the *Observer* by Sir Arthur Pinero, who for a quarter of century had a very close association with him through the production at various periods of six of his plays at the St. James's Theatre—an association which, as he said, would have continued had he recovered from his illness.

"My private friendship with him," Sir Arthur said, "extended over a much longer period than my business association, for I had met him on the stage when he was acting under the management of Messrs. Hare and Kendal, before he joined Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum, and ten years or more before he went into management for himself.

"My first transaction with him, as between author and manager, was not until the year 1893, when I took him my play of 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.' That piece was the first of a series of six plays of mine which he produced during his management, the other five being 'The Princess and the Butterfly,' 'His House in Order,' 'The Thunderbolt,' 'Mid-Channel,' and 'The Big Drum,' the last being done as recently as 1915."

Touching upon his position in the history of the theatre, Sir Arthur said: "Sir George Alexander will, I think, be looked upon as a manager who had a very great hand in assisting what some people regarded as the revival of English drama of twenty-five years ago. He made it his declared policy to present plays by English authors on every occasion upon which it was possible to do so. He was a liberal, without being a reckless, manager; and, for a considerable time at any rate, his theatre was certainly the best conducted theatre in every respect in London.

"Whilst he was fully alive to the advantage of publicity which was fairly earned by his work, he was not a man to indulge in self-advertisement. When I wrote for him 'The Big Drum,' which dealt with the theme of the modern craving for self advertisement, he was kind enough to say to me, 'You and I can offer this play to the pubic with clean hands and a clear conscience.'

"As an actor he was, perhaps, more at home in the romantic drama, but in all forms of drama he was always a graceful, an attractive, and a sympathetic figure. Speaking broadly, his management was characterised by enterprise, tenderness, and dignity. He served the highest interests of the stage, and his passing away leaves a gap which one can only hope for the good of the theatre will be speedily filled.'

Sir Arthur referred also to Sir George Alexander's work outside the theatre, his hopes of entering Parliament, and the long hours he often spent at the County Council. "Indeed," he said, "one of the causes of his breakdown in health, was as I wrote to him some time ago, his attempt to run two careers, the civic as well as the theatrical. For five or six years he was a member of the London County Council and, although he was unostentatious in his work at Spring Gardens, it was of real solid service to his profession.

"My long friendship with him," Sir Arthur added, "is the most eloquent testimony I can offer of the severity of my personal loss."

Other tributes to the actor's memory were paid by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones and Mrs. Patrick Cambell. Mrs. Patrick Cambell said: "I loved and respected him, and my heart is full of gratitude for his kindness both to me and to my daughter. I consider our calling is beggared by his loss."

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones said: "Sir George Alexander's death will be a great loss to his many friends on the English stage. The St. James's Theatre was the best-managed theatre I have ever entered. Sir George's personal and business character was sterling throughout. It was a pleasure to work with him."

The funeral took place at the Chorley Wood.

SALT SURPLUS FUNDS.

A vernacular paper reports that over four million dollars of the surplus funds from the Salt Gabelle for the month of April have been released by the Group Banks to the Government and the latter has distributed the sum for the different items of expenditure as follows:—

For the defrayal of the expenses of the troops at the front a sum of two million dollars will be appropriated. Six hundred thousand dollars will be granted to the different Government organs in the Central Government to make up the deficits of their administrative funds. The pay for the troops in the Metropolitan Districts for the last month is estimated at eight hundred thousand dollars and a sum equivalent to this amount will be appropriated from the salt surplus funds for this purpose. $300,000 will be set aside as a Sinking Fund for the purpose of defraying incidental expenditures of the Government. The balance will be deposited with the Bank of China to be used for other purposes.—*Peking Daily News.*

EUROPEAN SEAMAN FINED.

Sad Case at the Magistracy.

A European seaman, named James Holden, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of two rain coats, a roll of plush velvet and a quantity of socks from the cargo of the steamer on which he is employed. The value of the goods stolen was $95.

Inspector Gordon told his Worship that the matter first came to light by the arrest of a coolie in Nathan Road, Kowloon, who was found to have a number of linen handkerchiefs concealed round his waist. At the station he stated that he and other Chinese were given the handkerchiefs and that if the Inspector wanted a raincoat he could get one. Sergeant Lannigan took the man on board the steamer he indicated, and there the whole crew was mustered, the coolie pointing out the defendant as the man who had given him the handkerchiefs. The defendant's cabin was searched and there the goods mentioned in the charge were found.

Defendant pleaded guilty.

The Captain of the steamer stated that the defendant had been working on the boat for six months. He felt his position very keenly, and the crew were quite willing to work with him if his Worship could avoid sending him to gaol. The man had been quite reliable and had been commissioned to look after part of the stores.

His Worship gave the defendant a good warning and fined him $25.

The Chinese coolie arrested in Nathan Road was then charged with unlawful possession, but Inspector Gordon stated that he thought it would be unfair to press this case. The man had been given the goods and had given the police a true story which led to the arrest of the last defendant.

His Worship ordered the man's discharge.

MANILA AND MENINGITIS.

The Authorities' Vigilance.

As a result of the rigid regulations enforced here (says the *Manila Daily Bulletin* of the 7th instant) by the Philippine health service in the case of all passengers arriving in Manila from Hongkong where cerebro-spinal meningitis has been prevalent for a number of months, there have been no cases of the disease reported. The vigilance of the health authorities will continue as long as there is any danger of the spread of the malady from Hongkong.

All passengers, adults and children alike, from the China coast are required to present to the health inspectors certificates from the Hongkong health authorities, from the American consul and the United States public health service at Hongkong, showing that they have not been living in the same house or quarters with persons who are afflicted with infantile paralysis. In case of persons who are not equipped with such certificates the local health authorities require that they shall make daily visits to designated officers of the Philippine health service for examination. Should such persons exhibit signs of the disease they would be immediately isolated.

Up to the present there have been no cases of the malady discovered and the health department has confidence that it will not gain a foothold in the Philippines. The disease is much more difficult to cope with than smallpox, for example, it is pointed out, since there is no known means of effective immunisation. The only method of controlling the spread of infantile paralysis is by quarantine of all cases as soon as they are discovered.

The fight against smallpox is being continued in Manila by the health service and the vaccination campaign is still in progress. Some 70 additional vaccinators have been employed and will be needed for several months before the entire population has been vaccinated.

LATE MR. A. P. NOBBS.

Funeral at Happy Valley.

There was a large attendance of sympathising friends at the funeral of the late Mr. A. P. Nobbs, which took place at Happy Valley last evening. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle officiated.

Among those present at the graveside were Messrs. Henry Humphreys, J. A. Tarrant, W. Morley, J. R. Capell, W. Stapleton, L. Guy, F. C. Todd, W. H. B. Muskett, W. T. Elson, J. Spittles, D Wilson, G. Rapp, F. Rapp (of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co.), Dr. Saunders, Lieut. Higby, Messrs. J. Rodger, W. Budge, B. Murrell, J. H. Underwood, J. H. Mead, W. L. Robertson, G. H. May, P. Kremer, F D Bain, A. McKirdy, W. J. Crawford, J. W. Gloyn, R. S. Vergette, G. Sim, A. M. Bootes, F. M. L. Crawford, C. W. Hart and many others.

There were very many beautiful floral tributes, including wreathes from the Staff and various departments of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., as well as from:—The Phoenix Club, Kowloon Cricket Club, Victoria Recreation Club, and Engineers and Shipbuilders' Institute, Lau Chu Pak and Sons, Gaude, Price and Co., the Colonial Dispensary, and from Capt. A. Jenkins, Messrs. H. Humphreys, F. C. Todd, D. C. Wilson, A. MacKirdy, G. E. Watt, F. E. Hall, R. Rapp, G. Rapp, F. Rapp, H. E. Scrivea, P. W. Goldring, F. D. Bain, G. C. Kitchin, W. B. Muskett, D. Murphy, Yu Shing, H. E. S. Payne, L. Guy, J. M. Wong, P. Wong, A. W. Gibbs, H. A. Seth, C. Higginbottom and G. Harper, G. A. Lawrence, G. Kitchen, E. T. Bunje, E. W. H. James, H. S. Spurge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tarrant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spittles, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Capel, Mr. and Mrs. MacIver, Mr. and Mrs J. Oxberry, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Elson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. May and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mead.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Blisters by Hypnotic Suggestion.

That blisters can actually be produced on the skin by means of hypnotic suggestion alone is the claim made by Dr. J. Arthur Hadfield, temporary surgeon, R.N., describing some recent experiments in the London *Lancet*.

Getting the consent of a seaman patient at the Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, to try the experiment, Dr. Hadfield hypnotised the man and then suggested to him that his arm was being touched with a red-hot iron and that a blister would form on the spot. The arm was then covered with a bandage pinned on with a safety-pin, and the pin was sealed with sealing wax to make certain that the arm could not be interfered with in any way. The patient was watched continuously by nurses till next morning, when, in the presence of three surgeons, the seal was broken and the bandage removed, showing a small blister on the chosen spot. This gradually developed during the day to form a large blob with an area of inflammation around.

In two other experiments the skin was actually touched with a red-hot iron. In the first instance the surgeon suggested that there would be no pain and in the second that there would be the usual pain of a blister. The first blister was perfectly painless, had practically no area of inflammation around it, and healed very rapidly. The second blister was painful from the first, was surrounded by a reddened area and took longer to heal.

From the fact that the blister which was rendered painless by hypnotism healed so quickly, Dr. Hadfield suggests that hypnosis, by rendering wounds and certain painful conditions, such as pleurisy less painful, might with advantage be made part of the treatment of such conditions.

SHANGHAI RACES.

Some Further Results.

Through the courtesy of the Hongkong Club we are able to give the following additional results of yesterday's racing at Shanghai:—

The Race Club Cup.—Two Miles.

Mr. H. Morriss' Wakefield (Mr. Stewart)	1
Mr. John Peel's Black Diamond (Mr. J. Johnstone)	2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Bullfinch (Mr. Hill)	3

Time: 4min. 19 4-5 secs.

The Siccawei Plate.—Mile and Quarter.

Mr. John Liddell's Gladiator (Mr. C. A. Burkill)	1
Mr. Ezra's Triumph (Mr. Ezra)	2
Mr. H. Morriss' Beaconsfield (Mr. R. Stewart)	3

Time: 2mins. 35.2/5 secs.

Grand Stand Stakes.—Mile and Quarter.

Mr. R. Macgregor's The Globe (Mr. Commons)	1
Mr. Lamerton's Medina Sidonia (Mr. Rowe)	2
Mr. G. D. Coutt's Richmond (Mr. Dalgleish)	3

Time: 2min., 40.2/5 secs.

The Pekin Stakes.—One Mile.

Mr. Ezra's Iron Duke (Mr. I. Ezra)	1
Mr. Bowen's Black Jester (Mr. Hill)	2
Mr. John Peel's Sprugie (Mr. Johnstone)	3

Time: 2 mins. 04/25 secs.

Shanghai Stakes.—Mile and a Half.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Oriole (Mr. Hill)	1
Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Mr. Ezra)	2
Mr. F. S. Gibbing's Standard Dahlia	3

Time, 3 mins. 09.1/5 secs.

The Spring Cup.—One Mile.

Mr. George Sands' Daintysand (Mr. Vida)	1
Mr. P. Hinode's Zomba (Mr. Springfield)	2
Mr. E. B. Rose's Revenge (Mr. Schoch)	3

Time, 2 min. 06.3/5 secs.

The Scurry Stakes.—Seven Furlongs.

Capt. Bahnson's Jomsborg (Mr. Rowe)	1
Mr. C. R. Burkill's Othello (Mr. Sleap)	2
Mr. Dirn's Modesty (Mr. J. I. Ezra)	3

Time, 1 min., 48.3/5 secs.

The Tientsin Plate.—One Mile.

Mr. H. Morriss' Castlefield (Mr. Stewart)	1
Messrs. Tong and Spielmann's Sir Lamerock (Mr. Heard)	2
Mr. Ezra's Oakwood, late Recommendation (Mr. J. I. Ezra)	3

Time, 2 min., 04.3/5 secs.

TO-DAY'S RESULTS.

To-day's results so far to hand are:—

The Great Northern Stakes. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's Sandy (Mr. Johnstone)	1
Mr. Henry Morriss' Homefield (Mr. Stewart)	2
Mr. Ezra's Oakfield (Mr. Elias)	3

Time:—1 min. 47 secs.

The Rubicon Plate.—Mile and a Quarter.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Swallow (Mr. Hill)	1
Mr. John Peel's Blue Peter (Mr. Johnstone)	2
Mr. Blix's Candlenut (Mr. Sleap)	3

Time:—2 min. 40 2/5.

The Pari-Mutuel Stakes.—Mile and a Half.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Bullfinch (Mr. Hill)	1
Mr. Gibbings' Standard Dahlia (Mr. Rowe)	2
Mr. MacGregor's Upwood Park (Mr. Commons)	3

Time:—3 min. 11.2/5 secs.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Addison Mr & Mrs T R	Marshall Rev A W
	Marshall Miss M
Arrella Choy	Marshall Mrs H M
Buchanan Mrs J	Miller Miss S J
Buchanan Miss E	Minor Miss E T
Buchanan Miss E	Moldoman Miss
Bell Miss M A	Newton Miss M E
Clunky W J	Nieuwenhuyse A H N
Conklin Miss E W	Yan
Curtis Dr & Mrs W A	Pang Joe H
	Roy Dr & Mrs H W
Dye Mr & Mrs C	Sidebottom P L
Eaton Mr & Mrs E B	Strauss J L
	Schwartz J H
Eaton Mrs L F	Sing Youch
Finot L	Taylor Dr & Mrs C
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Hosman Miss S L	Taylor Master
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Hallet A L A	Wilson Rev Bolt
Kurz Rev F	Wallaid W
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NOTICES.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918, at NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1918.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	16, May
Newchwang	Tamsui	B. & S.	16, May
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	16, May
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	16, May
Shanghai via Swatow	Taisang	J. M. Co.	17, May
Manila	Esang	J. M. Co.	17, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	17, May
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	18, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18, May
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	18, May
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	18, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21, May
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	21, May
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	23, May
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	24, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamakura M.	N. Y. K.	25, May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Hwah-wa	N. Y. K.	30, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"STENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 13th May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong 12th May, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"PAKLING"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 13th May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on and after 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong 12th May, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LYN,
JAVA-PACIFIC LYN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TJISALAK,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 19th May, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 23rd May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 18th May at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1918

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"YOKOHAMA MARU,"

having arrived, from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 20th May, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

CARVALHO & COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSON CASTRO has this day ceased to be the Manager of our business at Hongkong and his authority to sign our Firm Name has been withdrawn.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1918.

CARVALHO & CO.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

S.S. "CAPTO"

from New York.

The above vessel having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods will be examined on Saturday the 11th May, at 9.30 a.m. all claims must be presented within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 13th May will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consigness of cargo must produce import permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Office before Bills of Lading can be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Agents American & Manchurian Line.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on May 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	56ft. 7in. Below overflow	62ft. 4in. Below overflow
Tytam Byewash	25ft. 4in. Below overflow	24ft. 9in. Below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	9ft. 10in. Below overflow	8ft. 3in. Below overflow
Tytam Tuk	Under construction	49ft. 3in. Below overflow
Wong-nai-chung	34ft. 11in. Below overflow	38ft. 9in. Below overflow
Pokfulam	25ft. 11in. Below overflow	32ft. 8in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	60.70	35.22
Tytam Byewash	.59	.77
Tytam Intermediate	1.06	11.43
Tytam Tuk	37.40	404.70
Wong-nai-chung	8.01	8.14
Pokfulam	13.54	5.80
Total	121.10	546.16

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April.

	1917	1918
Consumption	105.54	170.99 M. gallons
Estimated population	867,943	874,500
Consumption per head per day	121	210 gallons

Services to houses in the Kider Main Districts were disconnected from Elder Mains and a supply was given by public street fountains only during April, 1917, constant supply in all districts during April 1918.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	24ft. 5in. Below overflow	23ft. 5in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	146.90	142.64

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April.

	1917	1918
Consumption	13.75	30.22 M. gallons
Estimated population	99,800	104,000
Consumption per head per day	12.3	12.9 gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority,
Public Works Department.

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Ballou Mr & Mrs H A
Brady C J
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Bailey H V
Cumming Dr & Mrs H L
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Esnault Madam E
Easley W T
Eelde A G A Van
Ford R N
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Bayuk Samuel, Hongkong Hotel, from Philadelphia.
Fermin Elias, c/o American Consulate, from Manila.
Levine Elias, c/o American Consul, from Bandoeng.
Mcarthur J., Hongkong Hotel, from Colombo.
Manuel Silice, from Manila.
Omalley, Astor, from Singapore.
Ross, c/o Mandarin, from Calcutta.
Turner, King Edward Hotel, from Hastings.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, May 9, 1918.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE: SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE: NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	116' Top 100' bottom	29'	9' 5"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	76'	18' 6"	9' 5"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	564'	93' 6"	24'	9' 5"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	440'	50'	14'	9' 5"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	320'	40'	12'	9' 5"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI.					
Cosmopolitan Dock	460'	45'	20'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hore Dock	370'	54'	9'	9' 5"	
Lamont Dock	383'	64'	16'	9' 5"	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. K. 55.
TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,
P. M. DYER, M.S. M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Kowloon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Mercantile Marine Earning.

Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, states that for the year 1917 the estimated total net income from steamships directly owned or operated by the company, together with dividends from British and American subsidiary companies, and after providing for bond interest, estimated taxes, and regular depreciation on American flag steamers, was $11,500,000, (gold) compared with $20,169,615 (gold) for the previous year on the same basis.

Rubber Output Restriction.

The proposed reduction of 20 per cent, off last year's maximum plantation rubber crop means a reduction of 40,000 tons, but nothing like such a reduction is probable, because many companies which selected the 200-lb. per-acre option would lose little. Assuming that the output for the present year was only reduced by 15,000 tons, that would mean, says the *L and C. Express* of March 13, that it would be 139,000 tons, and if American consumption last year was 175,000 tons, there would be only 14,000 tons to be taken up. That there will be no shortage for war purposes may be assumed from the fact that the price is steadily falling, that stocks are accumulating, and in so far as this country is concerned, facilities for shipment have been withdrawn for two months. Further, if any shortage were threatened the price would rise at once, and the Rubber Growers' Association have the power then immediately to lift the restriction, and no doubt would do so.

Foochow Olive Crop.

Concerning the olive crop of the Foochow district, the American Consul there, Mr. A. W. Pontius, reported as follows to his Government:—Owing to the absence of typhoon weather in 1917 Foochow olive growers had a 'good' year, the total production of olives being about 3,500 tons. Most of the exports go to northern ports, Shanghai being the best consumer. Practically all of crop is grown in the western part of this district. There are three varieties of olives —Tanhsuan, Changyin, and Feiyuan, the first named excelling in quality and production. Olives sent to northern points are packed in tubs of 80 pounds. Shipments of Tanhsuan up to January, 1918, totaled 42,006 tubs, at $5 local currency; of Changyin, 23,000 tubs, at $3 and of Feiyuan, 4,009 tubs at $3. Olives shipped to Hongkong are packed in boxes of 2 piculs, the prices ranging from $4 to $8 per picul. Hongkong's purchases so far this season (January 19) have amounted to 120 tons. Six hundred tons of olives were salted previous to shipment, the remainder being exported in a fresh condition. The consumption of olives in this district aggregates annually in excess of 500 tons.

Trade Boom After War.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labour, addressing a reconstruction meeting in Manchester recently said they had every reason to believe that trade after the war would be good. Some industries had already booked orders for four or five years ahead. But orders were useless materials were available, and the acquisitions of material would be a matter of extreme urgency. Great Britain and her Allies controlled the greater share of these materials, and unless they took the fullest advantage of their position they would be neglectful of their duty to themselves and to the world in general. Some people evinced such a tender regard for the enemy that they wanted to know whether the material which the Allied countries controlled would be shared with the enemy countries. He said, No. His primary concern was for our own people and our Allies. If every enemy nation had to suffer a little longer it would be a just expiation of the greatest crime ever committed. The Allies had to recognise that for years after the war only superior organising capacity and greater ability to produce would persuade the Germans that they were not the supermen they proclaimed themselves to be. Britons were at least equal to them, if not superior. The keystone of the future was that there should be greater productivity and great schemes of social reform.

U. S. HOSPITAL CENTRE.

Transformation of French Coast Resort.

Many of the picturesque little Summer resorts that dot the French coast on the English Channel between Cherbourg and Calais have been taken over by the French Government for hospital purposes.

The hostels, theatres, and dwellings have been transformed into hospital wards, and the gay crowds that once occupied them have been superseded by war-broken men in "blues"—that strange, ill-fitting garb of the convalescent—Red Cross nurses, and soldiers in khaki.

It is in one of those little resorts that United States Reserve Base Hospital No. 2 is located. This hospital, which cares for hundreds of wounded British soldiers, is in charge of the Presbyterian Hospital Unit, which sailed from New York for France last May. The unit numbers about 200, including physicians, nurses, ambulance drivers, and orderlies. The following description of the Summer resort wherein the unit is quartered is contained in *Dooin's* weekly paper published by the hospital staff:—

"There used to be a promenade 'some-where in France.' On one side, at either end of a row of French houses of varied designs of architecture, were two buildings which stood out prominently, noticeable not because of their structure, but because they abounded with life, young and wholesome. One of these buildings was the hotel, well kept and well patronised.

"The other was the Casino, with its cafe and little theatre. On the other side of the promenade was the sea, with its beach of round, smooth stones.

"The side of the valley in which the town lay projected in rocky formation out into the sea, thus inclosing the beach and the promenade in a picturesque little hollow that defied description. Far out at sea several fishing smacks were always in evidence, while close at hand the young people disported themselves in the surf. The promenade itself was a kaleidoscope of Summer costumes.

"But now all is changed. The hotel is still there, but its former splendor is gone. The building is well filled, but not from choice, for the former hotel is now a hospital and the lodging is paid for with blood. The Casino, too, has been converted into a hospital, and where once the audience sat, care free and gay, are now many rows of beds. On the stage even, where used to appear the hero of many a play, are real heroes in a far grimmer play.

"The grandeur of the sea with its rocky boundaries will never change, but now it is the scene of camouflaged ships of strange design, over which hover airplanes and dirigibles. The beach is no more frequented by pleasure seekers, but remains only as a reminder of happier days. Solitary figures in 'blues' stroll along the promenade, and once in a while a busy orderly darts out of the Casino on his way to deliver a message.

"What once was a famous and luxuriously kept Summer resort is now a base hospital, working efficiently and steadily with a far more serious purpose."

Schoolboy's £775 Investment.

At a war savings collection in a Northumberland school a boy created a record by handing his teacher an envelope containing £775 in notes. Several of the provincial towns made large subscriptions to National War Bonds last week, the biggest being £336,465 by Manchester. Liverpool subscribed £245,780, Newcastle-on-Tyne £113,650, and Birmingham £111,515.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons. Mrs. Aris will have charge of

THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

PRIME MINISTER AND THE PRESS.

Address by Mr. Hall Caine.

Mr. Hall Caine was entertained at lunch recently at the National Liberal Club, Lord Leverhulme presiding, and he delivered an address on the task of the Prime Minister.

It was admitted beyond the question of reasonable minds, he said, that in concrete and material things, as well as in the higher things of the spirit, the Prime Minister had made immense contributions to the nation's power and will to win. No other man had so fired the nation's soul, or so strengthened the muscle of its fighting arm. It was difficult to think of the past three and a half years of the country without thinking of him. It would be impossible to tell the story of these days of dread and darkness without the name of Lloyd George being veined through and through it. Sins and shortcomings there may have been, but whether at the head of affairs or holding a lower place, the present Prime Minister had been the leader and inspirer of the nation since the first days of the war, and it seemed as sure as that the sun would rise to-morrow that (whether in office or out of it) he would be the leader and inspirer of the nation down to the day of the peace.

It was not easy, perhaps, apart from considerations of special personal fitness and capacity which it would be unfair to deny, to justify the inclusion of the proprietors of many newspapers in a Ministry. When you put the journalist into office you placed him in a dual position—that of author and critic, administrator and judge of administration—and both functions suffered as the consequence.

Imagine the proprietor of a combine of many newspapers as the Prime Minister of England, capable by the length of his purse of silencing criticism by buying up, or controlling, the paper supply, the news agencies, or the journalistic genius of any powerful journals opposing him, and you had created the picture of a tyranny which once established might destroy democracy.

Against all this there was the obvious answer that the present times were times of exceptional evils which justified exceptional remedies. If Lord Northcliffe was a newspaper proprietor, so was Baron Sonnino. If Lord Beaverbrook had been a journalist, so had Clemenceau. If a great journalist in days like these proved to have great capacity for public affairs, it would be criminal not to employ him in the business of the nation. The first and last question was how best to snatch civilisation out of the maelstrom which threatened to engulf it. The Prime Minister saw that, and nothing he had yet done, no appointment he had yet made, would justify the statement that he was thinking chiefly of personal and ulterior interests and had not got the only vital issue constantly before him. With intrepid spirit he had prosecuted the war, and his friends and followers and the majority of the people of the country believed that conscious of rectitude, with flaming zeal and commanding talents, he would continue to prosecute it.

Death of Queen Alexandra's Coachman.

Mr. "Bob" Ridley, Queen Alexandra's personal coachman, died in his quarters at Marlborough House recently. Mr. Ridley, formerly drove King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and was always to be seen on duty on State occasions.

Woman Who "Lives" in Bed.

Reporting on the dirty condition of a farm labourer's cottage, the Market Bosworth sanitary inspector said the man's wife, who was quite healthy, had lain in bed for eight weeks, and this sort of thing had been going on for three years. In other houses where the woman had lived the husband got her up by throwing a bucket of water over her. A councillor suggested starving her, and the inspector said the husband had tried that.

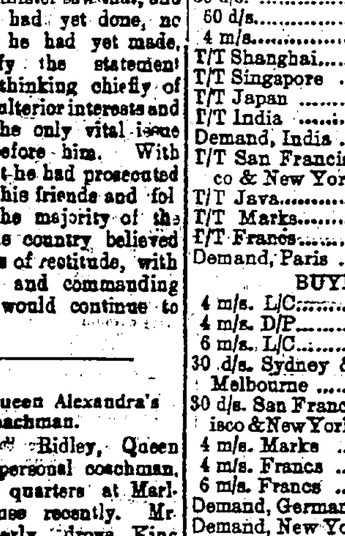
EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T	3/1⅛
Demand	3/1⅝
30 d/s.	3/1¾
60 d/s.	3/1⅞
4 m/s.	3/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	134
T/T Japan	142½
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	74½
T/T Java	154¼
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	4.26
Demand, Paris	4.26½

BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/2¾
4 m/s. D/P	3/2⅞
6 m/s. L/C	3/3⅛
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/3⅛
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	75¾
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	4.41
6 m/s. Francs	4.46
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	74⅝
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	149
Demand, Singapore	134
On Haiphong	1¼% prem.
On Saigon	1% prem.
On Bangkok	49¼
Sovereign	6.30 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	48⅜

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER	$100:
H'kong 5 cts' sub.	$1.50% dis.
" 10 "	par.
" 50 "	1.00% dis.
Canton 20 "	5 % dis.



CHAMPAGNE JACQUESSON

As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.

The fine quality of the wine will at once command it to the most critical.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... Francs 45,000,000.
Paid up " " 22,500,000.
(½ of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Petnotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING
SHANGHAI SAIGON
TIENTSIN HAIPHONG
HONGKONG YUNNANFOU
BANKERS:
In FRANCE...Société Général pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France
LONDON...London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK...Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.05 A.M. to	8.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	" 10 Min.
10.30 A.M. to	11.30 A.M.	" 15 Min.
11.30 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	" 15 Min.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	" 10 Min.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	" 15 Min.
1.45 P.M. to	8.15 P.M.	" 10 Min.
8.15 P.M. to	8.30 P.M.	" 15 Min.
8.30 P.M. to	9.30 P.M.	" 10 Min.

NIGHT CARS
8.30 P.M. to 9 P.M. 9 P.M. to
11.30 P.M. every half hour.
11.05 P.M. to 12.45 P.M.
every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS

7.05 A.M.		
8.00 A.M. to	8.30 A.M.	Every 10 Min.
10.30 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	" 10 Min.
11.30 A.M. to	12.30 Noon	" 15 Min.
From Noon to	1.00 P.M.	" 10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to	8.30 P.M.	" 15 Min.
8.30 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	" 10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to	8.30 P.M.	" 15 Min.
8.30 P.M. to	9.05 P.M.	" 10 Min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days

SATURDAYS:
Extra Car at Midnight

SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and permit tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the times stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

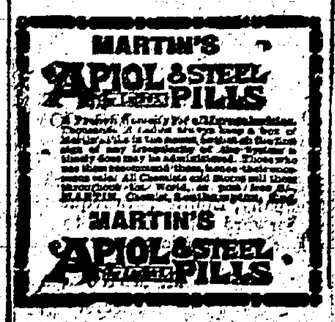
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.'S

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Shares received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed (Rates and Particulars on application) at the Offices of

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.



BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak — Chairman.
G. T. M. Kiddle, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. W. L. Pretyman, Esq.
C. C. Gabbay, Esq. J. J. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
or 9 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, at rates which will be quoted on application.
T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital	.....	£1,500,000
Subscribed	"	1,125,000
Paid Up	"	562,500
Reserve Fund	.....	650,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES:
Bombay — Karachi
Calcutta — Kota Bhara
Colombo — Kuala Lumpur
Delhi — Madras
Galle — Rangoon
Hongkong — Singapore
Howrah — Simla
Kandy — Trincomalee
Port Louis (Mauritius)

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
55, Wall St., New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
96, Bishopsgate, E.C.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. $6,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. $1,713,491
U.S. $8,213,491

BRANCHES:—

BATAVIA	LONDON	SANTO DOMINGO
BOMBAY	MANILA	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MEDELLIN	SANTIAGO
CANTON	PANAMA	DE CHILE
CEBU	PEKING	CABALLEROS,
COLON	PUERTO	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	PLATA	SINGAPORE
HONGKONG	SAN PEDRO	SOERABAYA
KOBE	DE MACORIS	TIENTSIN
		YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with The NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK the Bank is able to offer to Investors of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba, South America, and elsewhere, unusually—
BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, CARACAS
GENOA, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, MOSCOW
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, St. PAULO,
PETROGRAD, VALPARAISO,

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE HOGG, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 36,000,000
Reserve Fund..... " 23,100,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches	and	Agencies
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Manila	Tientsin
Dairen	Mazatlan	Vancouver
Fatshan	Mukden	Seattle
Harbin	New York	Soerabaya
Honolulu	Peking	Singapore
Kaifeng	Tientsin	Taiwan
Kiukiang	Tokyo	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Yokohama	Tsingtau

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

FOR EVERYDAY SMOKING

"The Cigarette with the Pedigree"

FULL 1918 EQUIPMENT

DODGE CARS

DUE EARLY IN JUNE.

FOR PRICES & PARTICULARS, APPLY TO:—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

MACHINERY DEPT.

HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Large Dining Room on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 5.30 P.M.

Business:—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
J. DE3 VŒUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS in "The HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED" entitled to an allotment of shares in The Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Company, Limited, are requested to forward their claims to the undersigned as soon as possible.

M. MANUK,
Secretary,
THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone: 2804 & 185.

NOTICES.

I have STARTED BUSINESS as General Merchants under the Firm name of J. M. XAVIER & CO. at 34, Queen's Road Central.

J. M. XAVIER.

POST OFFICE.

The sender of registered article No. 1790 posted at Hongkong on the 5th November last, addressed to Mrs. A. B. Jones, Swampscott Mass, is invited to call at the G. P. O. and furnish fuller particulars of the address of the article for the information of the United States Post Office.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sundays and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khasib, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Basra City, Fao, Kut, Nasseriyah, Qulat Saleh, Suk-esh-Sheyukh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Muhammerah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over	3lbs...	90 cents.
Do.	7lbs...	$1.80
Do.	11lbs...	2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Saigon—16th May, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—16th May, 2 p.m.
Weihaiwei and Ichow—16th May, 4 p.m.
Hoihow and Halphong—16th May, 5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—9th May, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 17th May.

Batavia, Semarang, Surabaya and Port Darwin by v.a Batavia—17th 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—17th May, Noon.
Philippine Islands—17th May, 2 p.m.
Japan via Nagasaki—17th May, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 18th May.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Canada—18th May, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30.
Sandakan—18th May, 1 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—18th May, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 19th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—19th May, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 21st May.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—21st May, Noon.
Shanghai and North China—21st May, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 23rd May.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—23rd May, 7 a.m.
Tientsin—23rd May, 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 26th May.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Burmah, Aden, Egypt and Europe—26th May, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 15d. 1h. 30m.—Pressure has increased moderately over Japan, and with few exceptions, has decreased slightly elsewhere; the anticyclone is moving slowly eastwards and is now central to the south of Kochi.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inch. Total since January 1st, 8.00 inch, against an average of 15.15 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy generally, drizzling rain or mist.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. May 15, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
Wortock	6a						
Nemuro	5a	29.71			wnw	2	
Hakodate	"	29.91			wsw	4	
Tokio	"	30.10			nw	1	
Kochi	"	30.21			wsw	1	
Nagasaki	"	30.19			sse	1	
Kagima	"	30.31			nw	1	
Jakuma	"	30.20			nw	1	
Naha	"	30.12			e	2	
Ishijima	"	30.03			ne	6	
Bonin Is.	"	30.12				0	
Whaiwai	6a	29.86	58	76	nnw	6	b
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Shanghai	"						
Shanghai	"	30.08	54	79	s	2	o
Hutziaff	"	30.05	56	94	s	4	o
Sharp P.	"	30.00	64	84	wsw	1	r
Amoy	"						
Swatow	"						
Tamoku	5a	29.98	68	95	e	4	r
Taichu	"	29.94	70			0	o
Taihan	"	29.95	70		n	4	o
Aosnun	"	29.92	75		nw	4	b
Pedroes	"	29.94	72		nne	6	o
Canton	6a	29.92	70	9.	ne	1	o
Hongkong	"	29.92	69	96	e	5	od
Gap Rock	"	29.89			e	5	o
Macao	"	29.82	72	91	e	4	o
Wuchow	9a						
Taichoi	"						
Hothow	"						
Phulien	7a	29.86	72	93	ne	4	rf
Tourane	"	29.84	77			0	b
C. St. J.	"	29.80	77		wsw	2	r
Aparri	6						
Dagupan	"	29.83	77	91	e	2	b
Manila	"	29.87	73	92		0	o
Legaspi	"	29.85	81	89	nne	2	b
Iloilo	"	29.84	75	96	wnw	2	o
Zamboanga	"	29.82	77	91	n	4	o
Guam	4.20						
Labuan	6	29.83	78	95	nw	6	o

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, May 15, 1918

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	On date 8 a.m.	On date 8 p.m.
Barometer	29.91	29.92	29.88
Temperature	74	69	72
Humidity	72	96	90
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
" Force	4	5	4
Weather	c	od	c
Rain	0.01	0.00	0.05

Highest open air Temperature on the 14th 74
Lowest " " " 15th 69

H.K. Observatory, May 15, 1918.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 13th May to 19th May.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time. h.	m.	ft. in.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time. h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	13	m. 10	18	7.6	m 2	51	2.2
					5	26	0.5
Tues.	14	m 1	0	4.6	m 6	23	3.4
		m 10	50	7.3	6	378	0.6
Wed.	15	m 2	8	4.6	m 6	0	3.6
		m 11	32	6.8	7	208	2.4
Thur.	16	m 3	21	4.0	m 7	41	3.6
		m 0	14h	6.3	8	300	2.5
Fri.	17	m 4	52	4.0	m 8	36	4.1
		m 1	24h	5.7	9	290	4.6
Sat.	18	m 5	36	4.4	m 9	48	4.6
		m 2	12h	5.3	10	47h	5.1
Sun.	19	m 6	6	4.7	m 10	56	4.9
		m 3	44h	4.8	11	42h	5.2

m morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

PRESENTS

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

IN A SERIES OF NEW AND CURRENT SUCCESSES.

COMMENCING

SATURDAY May 18.	"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."
MONDAY May 20.	"KICK IN."
TUESDAY May 21st.	"13th CHAIR."
WEDNESDAY May 22nd.	"THE HOUSE OF GLASS."
THURSDAY May 23rd.	"THE BOOMERANG."
FRIDAY May 24th.	"TIGER ROSE."
SATURDAY May 25th.	"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE."

Prices ... $3, $2 & $1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

"THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE."

A STORY OF THE LOVE THAT LIES IN THE HEART OF EVERY FRENCHMAN FOR HIS GLORIOUS COUNTRY.

IN 5 PARTS.

CAPTAIN BRUCE BAIRNSFATHER'S CARTOONS

SERIES 3.

American Gazette No. 52.

NOTICES.

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos 3 & 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 23rd May 1918, at 12.45 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos 3 & 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 25th May 1918, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th May to 25th May both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December 1917, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May both day inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY.
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918.

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May to the 17th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.
W. G. DARBY.
General Manager.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11 Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.